The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,712 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
M CATHAY	2063	500	J. P. Hassall	22nd June.
L MARSEILLA	4808	1900	A. D. Shallard	29th "
ASSAM	2035	5 s.w.	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M SUEZ	2081	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
L CALPHANIA	4488	850	C. G. Perrins	27th "

TUESDAY.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the direct passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Ly. & O. Dock and Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	2800	400	H. Moule	25th June.
MIRZAPORE	2807	400	H. Morley	23rd July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Wigheil	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 360.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	26th June.	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDES	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
DE RIZZO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	3,500	8th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ARABIA	3,544	450	James Laird	11th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,387	450	James Harris	17th July.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,116	450	W. S. Young	3rd Aug.
s. s. VICTORIA	3,357	450	Wm Russel	11th "
s. s. NUBIA	3,551	450	T. Knox	2nd Sept.

Passage money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 175.
To Marseilles ..... " 400.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1886. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.

Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.

Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WANTED, a couple of ROOMS on the ground floor in Elphinstone Circle, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK to take charge of the correspondence branch of the Chief Engineer's Office. Salary, Rs. 150. None but men who have filled a similar position need apply.

Applications enclosing copies, not originals, of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. M. Railway, Poona.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractor will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.

K. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

THIS agreeable combination is typified in the

NEW GLASS TABLE FILTERS,

Which remove every species of impurity from water, and the Filtering medium of which can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass ..... Rs. 5-0
In handsome Flowered Glass ... 7-0

PROCURABLE ONLY AT

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Questions and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain ..... Rs. 16 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, etc., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs.	a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	10	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case	6	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases	5	8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases	6	8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew	6	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India

FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,

and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ERSKINE'S
BRAHEE SUGAR
POWDERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from cold.

Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild) ..... Rs. 2 and 6 0
Containing the pancreatic enzymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) IN GLASS TUBES 1 8
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild) ..... Rs. 2 and 6 0
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild) ..... Rs. 2 and 6 0
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild) 5 8
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild) Rs. 1-4 & 3 8
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE 1 12
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT Rs. 1-8 & 2 12
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality ..	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine ...	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use ..	22	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine ..	25	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry ..	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ..	28	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale ..	28	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice ..	36	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character ..	33	0	18	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled ..	26	0	13	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price ..	18	0	..	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"FERRINTOSH."

CAUTION.—Please note that PHILLIPS and Co.'s celebrated brand of SCOTCH WHISKY is spelt with two Rs. and not with one R. only. A spurious article is being foisted on the public by some Bazar Dealer under the name of *Ferintosh*.

FERRINTOSH.
Rs. 22-8 per dozen.
is the name of the GENUINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY as
SOLD BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut	Rs.	450.
Ditto In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	"	500
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.		
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	"	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	"	400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	"	650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	"	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes	"	120
Cheaper Instrument Compass 36 Octaves	"	100
Do. do. 4 do.	"	120
Commission Sale from	"	250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs.	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	"	160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	"	180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell	"	550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	"	300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	"	300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	"	350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	"	450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	"	130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	"	300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7	8 to 16	8	
Travelling Suits	25	0 to 28	0	
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28	0 to 35	0	
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38	0 to 50	0	
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4	
Do. do. Collars	"	4	8	
Best Oxford do.	"	5	0	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8	0	
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to 12	8	
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to 25	0	
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6	0	
Do. do. Pants	pair	6	0	
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6	8	
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20	0	
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25	0	
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0	
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8	
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3	8	
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12	0	
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30	0	
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8	
Stout Merino Pants	each	6	8	
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6	8	
Warm Gloves		1	8	
Warm Mufflers		2	0	
Travelling Caps		4	0	
Best Tweed Hats		4	8	
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6	8	
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0	12	
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10	0	
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1	8	
Overland Trunks, best make, ...	from	27	0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40	0	
Railway Portmanteaux		13	0	
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8	0	
Soiled Linen Bags		5	0	
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28	0	
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8	
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.	from	25	0	
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete ...	from	33	0	
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0 to 38	0	

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	8
Despatch Boxes	20	8
Eider Down Pillows	8	8
English Feather Pillows	8	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	8	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers ..... from Re. 1-0 to	1	8
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap ..... per Packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover ...	2	8
Assorted Perfumes ..... per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows ..... each	1	8
Resais or Quilts ..... from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ..... from	16	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes ..... from	1	8
Sponges ..... from	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes ..... from Rs. 3-8 to	4	8
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors ..... from 1-8 to	2	0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... from	10	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows	6	8
Air Cushions	6	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110 to 220	12 to 18		
* Lady's "	75 to 120	.....		
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90 to 230	10 to 20		
FETTER AND 8 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to 185	8 to 16		
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 200	10 to 18		
* Lady's "	60 to 110	8 to 12		
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to 180	14 to 20		
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 190	10 to 16		
* Lady's "	90 to 170	8 to 12		
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 150	8 to 12		
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95 to 200	.....		
" Victoria	125 to 500	12 to 18		
" Guard	150 to 300	.....		
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80 to 150	.....		
" Victoria	120 to 200	12 to 18		
" Guard	160 to 300	.....		
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert			70 to 130	9 to 18
" Victoria			100 to 180	.....
" Guard			150 to 280	.....
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert			75 to 200	10 to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert			80 to 175	16 to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert			60 to 140	8 to 13
* Lady's "			60 to 90	8 to 12
" Victoria			85 to 100	.....
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert			70 to 130	8 to 16
" Victoria			100 to 180	.....
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert			60 to 100	.....
* Lady's "			90 to 60	8
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert			75 to 150	.....
* Lady's "			50 to 100	.....
" Victoria			70 to 125	.....
" Guard			175 to 300	.....

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE.

MAISON DE MODES

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN	
French Millinery.	Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.	Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.
French Flowers and Feathers.	
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.	
Ball and Dinner Dresses.	Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.	Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	" " 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	" " 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole	" " 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping	" " 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry	" " 54 0
Extra Superior	" " 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" " 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	" " 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche	" " 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	" " 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extr

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1886.
LAST NIGHT BUT 2 OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
COME AND SEE.
Grand Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's New and Original JAPANESE OPERA
MIKADO!
MIKADO!!
Entirely New Scenery, painted expressly for this OPERA from London designs by MR. WM. FARMER.
New and magnificent Japanese Costumes expressly made for this Great Production.
SPECIAL JAPANESE STAGE APPOINTMENTS BY MR. J. P. LASCELLES.
Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

ENTERTAINMENT
ON BEHALF OF BUILDING FUND,
MONDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, 1886.
TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. PUNCTUALLY.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Pianoforte Duet..... Overture.
2. Song.
3. Song.
Interval of 10 minutes.
PART SECOND.
The Diverting Comedy by J. H. Planché in Two Acts.
THE JACOBITE.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
Sir Richard Wroughton.....Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Major Murray.....Captain Cahusac.
John Duck (his original character)..Colonel Jopp.
Lady Somerford.....Miss O'Connell.
Widow Pottle.....Miss Middleton.
Patty (Pottle (her original character)..Mrs. Hargrave.
Corporals, Guards, Servants, &c.
Admission: One Rupee. All seats reserved and numbered. Apply to the LIBRARIAN at the Institute.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or having claims against the estate of the late Mr. JOHN JAMES SMITH, of Civil Station, Wadhwan, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 15th July, after which date no claims will be recognized.
S. A. STRIP.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Civil Station, Wadhwan, 14th June, 1886.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th April, 1886, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 21st June, 1886, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on April 30th, 1886. Share Certificates should be produced on application for Dividend.
ERASMUS BEYNON.
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June, 1886.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SORRENTO," arrived from HULL and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1886.

TO BRICK AND LIME SUPPLIERS.

WANTED, immediately, to be deposited within the course of this week, at the Apollo Bunder works, the following supplies of materials:—
60,000 well burnt bricks.
1,500 cub. ft. of broken brick.
150 kandies sweet lime.
1,500 cub. ft. Pursick sand.
Intending suppliers will send samples of their stock with prices to
R. F. CHISHOLM, F.R.I.B.A.,
Apollo Bunder.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE.
EASILY DISJOINTED AND PACKED FOR DESPATCH ANYWHERE.

Library Chair, Rs. 25 each.
A most comfortable reading chair with high cane back.

Office Chair, revolving, Rs. 18 each.
Fitted with strong metal screw and boss.

Deck or Folding Chair, Rs. 15 each.
Ditto do. with arms and leg rest, Rs. 33 each.

Rocking Chair, Rs. 20 each.
A luxurious reclining chair for ladies.

Rocking Sofa, Rs. 33 each.
With adjustable back.

Reclining Sofa (straight), Rs. 30 each.
For verandah or bed-room with adjustable back.

Reclining Sofa (undulating), Rs. 38 each.
With adjustable back, most comfortable.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and cane back, Rs. 10 each, or Rs. 110 per dozen.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and plain back, Rs. 9 each, or Rs. 100 per dozen.
The Club or Mess Chair par excellence.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and plain back, Rs. 8 each, or Rs. 90 per dozen.
Similar to the above, with plainer back.

Drawing-room Chair (armless), Rs. 12 each.
Low seat, high cane back, turned legs.

Drawing-room Chair (armless) with cane back, light, strong, and elegant,
Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 65 per dozen.

Bed-room or Garden Chair (armless) with cane back, similar to the above but lighter, Rs. 5-8 each, or Rs. 60 per dozen.

Bed-room or Garden Chair (armless) with plain back, light and strong,
Rs. 4-8 each, or Rs. 50 per dozen.

Piano Stool (revolving), Rs. 12 each.
With metal screw and boss, strong and elegant.

Piano Stool (revolving), Rs. 15 each.
Similar to above, with cane back.

Canterbury or Music Stand, Rs. 15 each.
Very portable and elegantly designed.

Ladies Work Table, Rs. 18 each.
Neatly fitted with drawer.

Chess Table, Rs. 14 each.
Handsomely finished.

Teapoys, Rs. 9 each.
Light and serviceable.

Children's Dining Chairs, Rs. 10 each.
With high seat and cane back.

Nursery Chairs, Rs. 3 each.
Delightfully light and handy.

Settees, with plain and cane backs, Rs. 27 and Rs. 30 each.

Footstools, Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8 each.

Walking-stick chairs, Rs. 7 each.

Pier Tables, Rs. 33 each.
Very handsome and solid.

Hat-Stands, Rs. 12 each.
Accommodation for 16 hats and 6 Umbrellas or Walking-sticks.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HOTEL DE EUROPE:—QUADRILLE PARTY will be given on the 17th June, 1886, at No. 44, Bellasis Road.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—Fresh supply just to hand. Orange Pekoe, As. 13-6 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong, As. 10 per lb.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily. Every day a change of different kinds. Also wines and spirits of the best quality. Whoever likes to have good Mocha Coffee try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS on PORCELAIN. Any Photograph can be transferred to porcelain, burnt in, and thus rendered permanent. Original Photographs returned uninjured. Price list on application.—ROBERT HOTZ, Simla, Sole Agent.

WANTED, a TUTOR to teach Latin and Mathematics and Science up to the Matric. Standard. Apply at Harrington Lodge, Mazagon, between the hours of 12 and 4.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 8th Bombay Infantry at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to Band President.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by Th. VAFIADIS Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole Agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Illustrated Catalogues free. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466-527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS' FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, Manufactured by Starley and Sutton, on the Hire Purchase System. Manufacturers' Price List free on application. MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

BOARD and LODGING Establishment opened at the Alexandra Hotel, on the Frere Road. Rooms 18 by 10, every comfort is warranted. Airy, Lofty, and excellently Ventilated Rooms for family and single gentleman. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Separate arrangements with Monthly Boarders.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

FANCY WOOLLEN TWEEDS
Of Indian Manufacture in several neat designs and colors,
54 inches wide, at Rs. 1-12-0 per yard.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Caunpore.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the notification, dated the 28th ultimo, Notice is hereby given that the articles SALTPETRE, FLOUR, and MUSSOOR will be tested for tonnage on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-15 p. m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 9, 1886.

WANTED, by a Retired Officer living at Bedford, the CHARGE of TWO CHILDREN (Sisters, preferred, or brother and sister) to whom every care and attention would be paid, and who would enjoy all the comforts of a refined home and of a well appointed house. Educational advantages of the highest order are obtainable in Bedford.
Terms for two sisters or brother and sister, £230 per annum, or two children from different families £150 each.
Reference is kindly permitted to
W. H. PROPERT, Esq.,
Commissioner, S. Division, Poona,
who will furnish all necessary details, or letters to be addressed to
Colonel B., Bedford Standard Office, Bedford.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE PATCH, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 12th day of January, 1886, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 30th day of May, 1886, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to NAVAZBAI, the widow, and BOMONSHAW NOWROJEE PATCH, one of the sons of the said deceased, the Executrix and Executor respectively in the said Will named), are required on or before the 1st day of July next, to send to the undersigned at their office at 27, Meadow-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said Executors shall then have notice, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1886.
PESTANJEE and RUSTIM,
Executors' Solicitors.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their room as follows:—
A consignment of 11 cases kerosine oil hanging and wall lamps, fitted with duplex burners, which are elegant in design and of best workmanship. A sample collection of earthenware containing water jugs, curry dishes, meat plates, and 7 boxes sherry wine.
11 cases sewing machines.
1 case kerosine oil stoves with utensiles.
On account and risk of Dharseebhoy Khakee—
1 pieces silk-striped velvet.
On account and risk of Hubib Shriff—
A lot of English Law Reports Books.
A ,, ,, Medical Books.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th June, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods depôt, Warl Bunder.
On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place,
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned an Invoice of fancy China and Japanese ware consisting of large and small flower vases, tea pots, figures with flower pots, tea cups and saucers, also rich fern pattern glassware, best plated-ware, gold embroidered sash gold belt with powerful opera glass, &c., &c.
The property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe, consisting of office tables, chairs, iron safe, pigeon-hole, chairs, revolver, &c., &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 ,, ,, ,, open carriage.
1 ,, ,, ,, Landau.
1 ,, fast trotting grey arab horse, quite to ride and driver.
1 Malwa cow in calf.
1 handsome strong by arab horse 14-2, 7 years old, quiet in harness.
2 gentlemen's saddles, bridles and martingle.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th June 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the Underwriters, ex s. s. Henry Bolkow.
H. S. S. & Co.—61 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases white muslin embroidered sprigs, 30" × 10 yards.
5 ,, net embroidered diagonals, 30" × 10 yards.
6 ,, silk stripes, colored.
6 ,, turkey-red cambrics, 24 yards.
1 ,, net scarves.
2 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases condensed milk.
5 ,, Tandsticker matches.
10 casks soft soap.
On account of the concerned—
17 bales mule twist No. 16, 400 lbs. each.
9 ,, twist No.
On account and risk of Govindjee Mahadhowdass—
519—6456-57—2 cases gold brocade.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 16th June 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Medows Street, Fort, the office furniture and sample goods of Messrs. C. Flemming and Co., consisting of writing desks, chairs, almirah, shelves and sample collection of hanging and other lamps, filters, locks, knives, shoes, candlesticks, umbrellas, sweets, tobacco, perfumery, albums, musical boxes, stationery, &c.
The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY near Grant Road, opposite Methodist Church.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Perozbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, the following valuable property, viz.:—
All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Churney Road, leading from Grant Road to Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Perozbai, and partly by the property of Hajee Rahimtoolla Sulleman, on the west by the said Churney Road, on the north by the compound belonging to the property of the said Perozbai, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of the late Manockjee Poonjiajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 ,, brown drill.
10 casks hoes of various sizes.
3 cases varnish.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa.—
FO B 141-2—2 cases fancy glassware.
On account of the concerned.—
34 bags nux vomicca s. w. damaged.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong office shigram.
1 ,, waggonette.
1 ,, handsome brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
A consignment of 12 cases containing about 30 dozen red and 6 dozen white wine from Messrs. Burke and Co., of Algiers.
Sample bottles can be obtained of the undersigned at auction prices.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome harmonium, a miniature billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong-built brougham, a strong Bareilly cart, a superior figure Australian horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. PARTRIDGE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th June, 1886.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER and Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ...4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 13, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½	per dozen Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	,, ,, ,,	2	0
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7 × 5	,, ,, ,,	3	4
10 × 8	,, ,, ,,	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
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4 / 5½ / 5 / 3½ } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months / 12 ,, / 6 ,, / 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal,
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DECIDED BREACH OF FAITH on the PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVE PORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, Fort-street, Poona.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQAURE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, ,,
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port ,,	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Ld Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANY.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Baleyon (s), from Karrachee; and Assyria (s), Bunsch.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Macdonald (s), for Dunkirk; Pekin (s), London; and Kohinur (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sorrento entered the dock on Monday, the s. s. Cathay entered and the s. s. Clan Macdonald and Pekin left yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Zambezi, will be closed at the General Post Office at to-morrow 8 a.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this Mail will be forwarded.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn female child found floating in the Mondadevie Tank in an advanced state of decomposition. An open verdict was recorded.

A MISSING GIRL.—Bhaskar Wittoba, living at the Mishim Bazaar, reported to the police that his brother's son's wife, named Sundria, aged 11 years, has been missing since 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The girl was dressed in a red and green striped petticoat and a white *cholee*, with sundry gold ornaments and a silver waistchain, of the collective value of Rs. 100.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I. at the Apollo Bunder, at quarter past 6 o'clock this evening, weather permitting:—

March	Unter Kameraden ..... Faust.
Overture	La Dame Blanche ..... Boieldieu.
Valse	Visions d'Amour ..... Ebrack.
Cavatina	Il Fornitario di Liverpool ..... Donizetti.
Polka Mazurka	Paul ..... Kuhner.
Galop	Charlotten ..... Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Moonlal Foolchund, a *munia* in the employ of Gomer Jumal, a merchant carrying on business at No. 10, Clunckie Road, reported on Monday that he dropped eight currency notes for Rs. 50 each and one for Rs. 20, somewhere between Bori Bunder and the Female Dispensary, Hornby Road. The money formed part of the amount of a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 423, drawn by Colonel Griffiths, 16th N. I., in favour of Jaffer Jussuff at Poona, and endorsed by the latter to Gomer Jumal, which was cashed in the Bank on that day.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue Cammatteepoora, on the body of Bhicoo Bhanoo, aged 25 years, a police constable of the Q Division, who was a patient in the Police Hospital suffering from fever. About three days ago he was missed from the hospital, and subsequently his dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence on it, and the clothes that he had worn when last seen alive were on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

FIGHT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Some of the apprentices belonging to the British ship County of Caithness appeared yesterday before Mr. Cooper and charged several of the seamen of the vessel with assault. It appears that the ship is manned by a West Indian crew, and some ill-feeling evidently existed between the boys and the sailors. On Friday last, there was a hot dispute between Hickey, one of the apprentices, and one of the ordinary seamen. From words they came to blows, Hickey getting the worst of the fight. The apprentice was thrown on the deck, and his antagonist was inclined to strike him while he was down, when another apprentice named Hardwig came to the rescue and shoved his opponent off. Seeing this movement an able seaman, named Manuel made for Hardwig with a sailmaker's bench. This was the signal for a general fight between the contending parties, and the apprentices were worsted. One of the accused named Read was further charged with having thrown a cup of coffee in the cook's face, saying that it was too cold for his liking. Mr. Cooper fined Read Rs. 5, and as for the rest of the accused, his Worship discharged them with a warning, having advised them to live in peace.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goolam Nubbi Mahomed bux, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr Doabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges' *viz.*, first of stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-10-6 from the pocket of Dyal Seebs, a washerman, on the 12th instant; secondly, of escaping from legal custody; while in the lock-up at the Dhobie Talao police station on the night of the 13th instant; and thirdly, of stealing a piece of white drill cloth, valued Rs. 6, the property of Sulliman Tyeb, a washerman, from the dhobie ghaut at Mahaluxmee, on the night of the 13th instant. The accused, against whom appeared six previous convictions of theft, &c., in the register, was on Saturday evening last arrested by the police while in the act of stealing the purse with its contents from the pocket of the complainant in the first case. He was locked up that evening at the chowkey in the Dhobie Talao police station, from whence he effected his escape by breaking the padlock. He then appears to have started off towards the dhobie ghaut at Mahaluxmee, and on the following Sunday night was again arrested by the police with the piece of white drill in his possession, which upon enquiry was discovered to have been stolen by him from the dhobie ghaut. He was that night locked up in the police chowkey at Mahim; while there, he endeavoured to break out by removing the tiles of the roof of the lock-up, but was frustrated by his fellow-prisoners raising an alarm, which brought the police to the scene, when he was seized and secured from making any further attempts to escape. The accused pleaded guilty to the three charges, and also admitted his several previous convictions. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for London with the mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Col. Berkeley, Mr. Little, and Mr. D. Lamborn
For Venice—Mr. Terry.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

ROBERT ROACH, late clerk in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Abyssinia, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to claim Rs. 221-14-9, wages due to him by the company from the 24th February to the 13th April 1886. Mr. Balkrishna appeared for the complainant, and Captain Macfarlane, late master of their steamship, represented the company. While admitting the claim, Captain Macfarlane demanded as a set-off a sum of Rs. 361 entrusted to the complainant by the chief officer.

It appeared from Mr. Balkrishna's statement that the s.s. Abyssinia was wrecked off Cape Loguno on the African Coast on the 31st March last. All the passengers were landed safely. About 1 p.m., the ship's life-boat, which had the third officer, the complainant, and Mr. Chamber, a passenger, on board, took in tow a boat loaded with the crew's baggage, and put off for the shore. A few minutes before leaving the ship's side, the chief officer made over to the complainant a bag of money. The complainant put the paper money and seven sovereigns into his coat pocket, and tied round his waist the bag which contained rupees and dollars. The night was dark with occasional showers of rain, so that it was impossible to proceed. On the return of the tide they set sail, but could not by any means keep on their course, as the boat in tow was heavy and minus rudder, oars or rowlocks They accordingly drifted down with the tide twenty miles north of the point they wanted to make. Next morning they sighted land and agreed to port the boats. The boat in tow was fitted up with a sail, oars and rowlocks, and taken charge of by the third officer. The complainant assumed command of the other boat, and about 2 o'clock that night he made land. The natives were untriendly and refused to let them land. Shortly afterwards the third officer came up with his boat, and as he believed in danger of no land, matters were explained to the crew, and they were told to pull back to the ship. Both the boats anchored about midnight, and some natives put off from the shore in canoes and made for the boats. All hands were alarmed, and the complainant went forward to prevent a collision between his men and the natives, and in the confusion threw off his coat. The natives were beaten off, and next morning the boats pulled to the ship, which they reached about noon. The coat was missing, and the commander was informed of the circumstances, while the money which was tied round his waist was delivered to him. They started for land again about 4 o'clock that evening and landed in a creek called Kisamageebu on the 4th April. The complainant, with some others, went overland to Mozambique to procure assistance, after securing which he left for Bombay in the s. s. Nyanza.

The Magistrate said he could not admit any set-off. Every seaman was entitled to receive his wages. If the captain or owners had any claim like the one advanced, it was for them to sue the complainant in a civil court. He would, therefore, make an order for Rs. 221 in favour of the complainant.

Captain Macfarlane asked if he could deduct the income-tax, as the company was responsible for the collection of the tax from its employés.

Mr. Balcrishna: Oh, yes; we are quite willing to pay the tax.

DEVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Celtic Chief in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bell flag will be hoisted.

THE INDO-WIMBLEDON TEAM.

THE Volunteers selected from the Indian Volunteer Forces, to compete at the Wimbledon Camp this year for the Raja of Kolhapore's Cup, left the shores of India in the P. and O. steamer *Lombardy* on the 8th instant, for London, which they are expected to reach by the 5th July. This will give the men but five days in which to again get accustomed to *terra firma*, and settle down to practice before the Wimbledon meeting begins, viz., Monday, the 12th July, a period totally inadequate to accustom the men to the changed conditions under which they have to shoot. The Alexandra prizes will be fired for on the 12th, the first stage of the Queen's on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, one distance a day on different ranges, without sighting shots; and the 14th remains for a final trial competition for the selection of the team to shoot for the Kolhapore Cup on the 16th July.

The team sent is but a scratch one after all, and cannot in any way be regarded as a representative team from the Volunteer Forces of India, as there are many single corps of Volunteers that could send a better team of their own than that which has just left these shores.

We have no wish to disparage in any way the efforts made to send a team from India; but we cannot approve of the manner in which the subscriptions have been obtained, trials for place conducted, and selections made; and we shall be glad to see a team sent from the Volunteer Forces of each Presidency in future years, and not merely a representative one from all India. Guernsey, which is but a mere speck on the ocean compared to India, has been allowed to send a representative team to Wimbledon for the Raja of Kolhapore's Cup competition. So also has Jersey; and it only requires a representation to be made from India to the Council of the National Rifle Association for the three Presidencies of India to be allowed to send a separate team from each in future. This being allowed, all cause for jealousy would cease, and a healthy rivalry be promoted.

We hear that Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ghazipur Volunteers, will command the Indian Volunteer Camp at Wimbledon; that Major J. A. Bourdillon, Calcutta Mounted Infantry, will captain the team; and that Lieuteuant H. A. Erskine, Pioneers, Calcutta, will be the Adjutant. We do not know by whom these appointment have been made, but we look to the captain of the team to unflinchingly do his duty, and finally select only those men who, in his opinion, are most likely to do credit to this country. The team has our best wishes for its success.

We append a list of the names of the Volunteers who form the team on leaving India, and have added such information and remarks on their shooting as will tend to interest our readers.

THE TEAM.

L. Crozier, Sahibgunge, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled first October 1872, appointed Lieutenant, 30th November 1883. Is known to be a good regimental shot, having obtained 206 points in the annual class firing one year. His trial scores last year were very high, and his average this year of 92·66 or 4·41 points per shot places him at the head of the team; but it remains to be proved whether these scores are largely due to a good range at Sahibgunge, or to his own merits as a shot.

A. G. Owen, Ajmere, Lance Corporal, Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 10th September 1884. Is unknown as a rifle-shot. In class firing he is credited with 140 points in 1884 and 204 in 1885. Obtained an average of 91 in his trials, or an average of 4·33 points per shot, which places him second in the team.

R. Reeves, Jhelum, Volunteer, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 27th November 1877. Has not fired in public. Is credited with a score of 187 in class firing, and obtained second prize in the East Indian Railway Volunteer match at 200 and 500 yards the other day. His average of 89·06 in the trial, or 4·26 per shot, places him third in the team.

F. Leach, Mirzapur, Sergeant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, enrolled 1st January 1884. Is unknown to the shooting world. Made an indifferent score in class firing, but is credited with an average of 88·33 in his three trials, or 4·20 points per shot.

P. J. Creameor, Ajmere, Volunteer, Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 24th November 1883; class firing indifferent. Is unknown as a rifle shot. Obtained an average in the trial for the team of 88 or 4·19 points per shot, a performance which his previous shooting would not lead one to expect. He is placed fifth in the team.

Alexander J. Murray, Kirkee, Sergeant, Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 27th September 1877. A well-known shot in Western India. Accustomed to shoot in public. Winner of many prizes. Won the W. I. R. A. Silver Medal in 1881 at the Poona Rifle meeting with an average of 4·10 points per shot; again in 1884 with an average of 3·88 per shot. Won the National Rifle Association Silver Medal, in 1881 at Poona, with an average of 4·15 points. This medal qualifies him to shoot for the Prince of Wales's competition at Wimbledon. Won the Championship Poona Rifle Club in 1880 with an average of 4·01 points, and again in 1883 with an average of 4·14 per shot. Is a trained team shot.

Walter L. Harwood, Calcutta, Color-Sergeant Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 27th November 1867, and consequently the oldest Volunteer of the party. He has been selected to represent his Corps. His average in the three trials was 83·33, or 3·96 points per shot. Won the Viceroy's prize in Battalion competition in 1885, with an excellent score, which included 9 bull's-eyes in 12 shots with the Martini-Henry rifle at 800 yards. Won the W. I. R. A. Silver Medal in the Volunteer contest, W. I. R. A., 1884, and the Burma Silver Medal in the W. I. R. A. Annual Meeting, 1885. Winner of several prizes in the N. I. R. A. Is a very good shot on his own range, but subject to bad breakdowns. Has not fired in public.

J. J. Lenehan, Calcutta, Volunteer, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled in the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps on the 2nd May 1881, and shortly afterwards appointed Lieutenant, which he resigned on leaving that corps. He has been selected to represent his corps in the team. He has not shot in public, but has been a frequent winner in the N. I. R. A. contests and W. I. R. A. contests since 1881. In 1883-84 he won the N. I. R. A. Silver Medal with a score of 177 out of a possible 180. He has made some very good scores and some very bad ones. His average on the trial was the lowest and under "inners."

Henry Dale, Jubbulpore, reserve-man, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 1st March 1870, appointed Lieutenant 30th November 1883. Is known familiarly as a good rifle shot, and his name frequently appears in the annual lists of winners in the N. I. R. A. reports; but he has been failing in health of late, and this may perhaps account for his appearing as a reserve-man by selection, his average of 81, or 3·85 points per shot, not meriting this distinction.

J. Mawhood, Kirkee, Sergeant, Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, enrolled 11th November 1880, of good physique and reputation as a rifle shot; he should have been selected to represent his corps, as he not only obtained a higher average in the trial than Sergeant A. J. Murray, but obtained 3 points more in his classfiring. Though thrown out, he proceeds to England at his own expense for the Wimbledon meeting, and will be heard of there. In 1881 he won the National Rifle Association Silver Medal, which qualifies him to shoot at Wimbledon for the Prince of Wales's prizes, and in 1883 the Bombay Central Rifle Association Silver Medal with an average of 4·50 points per shot. Is a trained team shot.—*Pioneer*

THE TRAGEDY IN BLACK TOWN, MADRAS.

THE inquest on the body of the man Clarke, who had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the Black Town, Madras, after attempting to murder his wife, has been concluded. On the last day of the inquiry Amelia Clarke, sworn, said: The deceased is my father, named Reuben Clarke, aged 37 years. This morning about 5-30, I was awoke by the sound of a shot. I was sleeping in a room. I got up and came into the hall and saw my mother lying on the sofa. My father was standing near her with a revolver in his hand. He pulled my mother off the sofa, and threw her on the ground. She was calling out for me. My father went out into the yard and loaded the revolver again and came back and fired at my mother's head. My mother was bleeding from the ear, I think. I opened the street door and told my younger brother to run for assistance. There were no servants in the house. By this time my father went and sat on an easy chair in the yard and shot himself by putting the pistol to his ear; I think he fired twice at himself. My brother brought a lot of people, together with the police. My father used to get drunk often. He used to quarrel often with my mother. He quarrelled with her within the last week. I never heard my father threaten to kill my mother during these quarrels. My father had liquor in the house. I went to bed last night about half past 8 o'clock. My father was drinking. I saw a razor in my father's hand. He cut my mother near the ear with it. After he had fired at her, my mother asked me for a drink of water after she was pulled off the sofa to the ground. My father also asked for water. He could not drink it. I poured it into his mouth.

Inspector Fitzpatrick said: I know deceased. Between 5-30 and 6 o'clock this morning, I was informed that some shots were heard in a house in Semboodoss Street, and that children were crying in the house. I went to the house and found Mrs. Clarke lying in the hall of the house with her face downwards. I got her raised. She was bleeding apparently from the ear, and there was blood all over the clothes. I got her removed to the hospital. In the yard of the house I saw deceased seated in an easy chair with a revolver lying on the ground at his feet; he was bleeding from the ears and nose. There was a pool of blood on the right side of the chair on the floor. A piece of blackleaf pencil was on the arm of the chair. I searched his coat pockets and found some papers among them. The papers were addressed to the Coroner. These two discharged bullets were found near Mrs. Clarke, and these three empty discharged cartridges and two loaded ones were found near the chair on which deceased was seated. His daughter told me that deceased had also cut himself with a razor and that she had thrown the razor into a room. She then brought the razor to me. It was stained with blood, as it is now. Deceased did not utter a word. I got him removed to the General Hospital. He expired in hospital about 8 A.M. From enquiries, I learnt that husband and wife did not live happily together, and that he had some suspicion as to his wife's fidelity. I knew him to be addicted to drinking. There were other papers in his pockets, but they do not touch upon the facts of this case. One paper was addressed to the Superintendent, W. Stores.

Dr. Dymoth said that the patient was brought to hospital at about 6-15 o'clock on Friday morning. He saw him about 6-25. He was then lying on the operation table in a semi-conscious state. Blood was issuing from the neighbourhood of his right ear, his nostrils and his mouth. He was fully dressed, and his shirt, trowsers and coat were stained with blood. On examining him, witness found a star aperture with lacerated and blackened edges just in front of the external *meatus* of the right ear from which a stream of dark blood was a oozing. On passing the finger into the aperture, it was found to pass horizantally inwards and slightly forwards. From the mouth an abnormal projection in the middle of the back of the pharynx was felt. Below and in front of the left ear there was slight swelling, on manipulating which a *crepitus*, as of fractured bone, was dejected. The patient occasionally spat up blood. On the right side of his neck there was an incised wound 2½ inches long and about ½ an inch deep in the middle, cut from above down. There was no particular bleeding from this wound. Patient was quiet and feeble, he seemed conscious of what was going on around; asked for water and also asked that he might be let alone to die. Witness left him, but just before 8 o'clock, he (witness) heard that the patient was worse. Dr. Maitland was with him then, and witness heard that he (patient) died at 8 o'clock. Witness made a *post mortem* examination, and believed that death was the result of haemorrhage due to laceration of the internal jugular vein on the right side. The brain was not touched, the bullet was found just underneath the skin amid fragments of the lower jaw on the left side. A small part of the bullet was also found in the middle of the back of the pharynx. On examining the brain, the ventricles were found distended with serum and on the surface of the brain, especially the upper part, there was considerable effusion of serum and lymph. He (witness) believed that these appearances indicated that deceased suffered from some affection of the brain for some days at least previous to his death, and this might have affected his sanity. There was no smell of liquor on the deceased when he was brought to hospital. The mind was probably affected at the time when the occurrence took place.

Verdict: Death, by shooting himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT KARACHI.

ON the morning of Saturday last (June 5), information was given to the police at Karachi that an offensive odour was proceeding out of a house which was locked from outside and which seemed to be deserted. The police went to the house, forced open the locks and found a highly decomposed corpse covered over with a sheet. There were two rooms in the house, one inner and the other outer. The outer door was secured with two looks and the inner door with one. The dead body was lying in the inner apartment, and the three doors had to be forced open in order to get at it. The police made inquiries from the man who lived close by and who was the owner of the house and found that the deceased was called Narayan. Other people living in the neighbourhood knew nothing about the deceased. The owner of the house readily informed the police that the man had been long suffering from incurable diseases, and made other suggestions which led the conclusion that he had died a natural death. The coroner's inquest proved that death was attributable to natural causes. The body was accordingly removed and buried. All this happened before midday and the police went back to their homes perfectly satisfied that they had done their duty.

Here was the coroner's inquest held? It was held by a clerk or compounder from the Civil Hospital who did not touch the body but viewed it from the outer room, and allowed himself to be easily persuaded that the death was a natural one. In fact there was no room for suspicion of foul play. The deceased had locked the doors himself, and the fact that the doors could be locked from outside was no difficulty in the way of such a supposition) and had decently covered himself up with a sheet before he gave up the ghost. The police received information at the time, although they will not admit it now, that another man living in the same house with the deceased had disappeared together with a servant in the service of the deceased, taking with them the house. Neither was it known, or if known, the police did not act upon the information at the time, that 3 or 4 days before information was given to the police, Bukhtaor used to inform people who asked for the deceased that the deceased had gone to Manora.

Who was the deceased? He was called Dayal Das Gosain, and was a priest of the Sect of Sevdev of Vishnunava. He has been to Kandahar, Sialkot, Sukkur and other places. He had come here to raise subscriptions to build a temple at Multan. Far from being an asthmatic or sickly person he was a healthy, robust man of abstemious and regular habits. He had some ornaments on his person and was known to be in possession of some money. These were missing when the dead body was found.

The dead man used to go very frequently to the leading citizens in order to ask pecuniary and other assistance for the temple that he intended to build at Multan. Among others he used to go to the house of Dewanram Seth Ramamal and Mr. Shewaram, all three Municipal Commissioners. These gentlemen were besought by some of the followers of the deceased priest to persuade the Town Inspector to allow the body to be exhumed so that they might burn it. The Town Inspector, on the morning of Saturday had not waited more than an hour or so to make inquiries whether any one could be found to perform the funeral rites of the dead man. Finding that the Town Inspector had no authority to give up the body which he had so hastily buried, the three gentlemen named above waited upon the Collector on Monday morning. Colonel Crawford referred them to the City Magistrate and freely admitted that it was a suspicious affair. The body was afterwards exhumed and a *post-mortem* examination was held. By this time it was in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and it was perhaps impossible to detect any external evidences of injury. But we are told that a handkerchief was found tightly tied round the neck. The contents of the stomach have been sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay.

That there foul play no reasonable person can doubt for a moment. The fact of the doors being so securely locked from outside, if nothing else, would have raised grave suspicion in the mind of any one except the Town Inspector who was anxious to escape the trouble and anxiety of an inquest. The covering the face, the covering the body, and the lying evidence of Bukhtaor were evidences that pointed to the presence of crime. Instead of taking the body to the Civil Hospital for a *post-mortem* examination it was hurriedly sent away to be buried. It is as clear as daylight that the Town Inspector wilfully shirked his duty, for, if it had not been for Seth Hamamal and his friends the dead body would have been never exhumed, and the grave would have never given up its secret. Even now it is doubtful whether the chemical examination will result in anything. If the man was simply strangled as is more than probable, because he never took food cooked by another man, it is not very likely that an examination of the contents of his stomach will disclose anything.

It has since transpired that Dayal Das came to the house where he is said to have been murdered only on the Tuesday before, and it is very probable that he was murdered the next night or the same night. He was last seen on Tuesday in perfect health. The motive of the murder was robbery for all the ornaments on his person and his personal property, which by all account, was not quite inconsiderable, have disappeared. Two men respectively named Narayan and Moolya have also disappeared. Narayan was living in the same house the deceased, Moolya was in Bukhtaor's employment.

What will the police now do? Their duty seems to be clear enough. They must in the first instant produce the two men who have absconded and upon whom the suspicion of guilt heavily rests. We have had innumerable instances of the utter incapacity of the Town Inspector and it appears to us to be very high time that a more energetic and capable officer were appointed in his place. Our courteous and mild-tongued District Superintendent of Police has no fault to find with the Town Inspector so long as he finds him a good subordinate, but something more than servile subordination is necessary for the making of an officer who is directly responsible for the peace and safety of an important town.—*Sind Times.*

A TRAGIC ADVENTURE.

BARON DE SOUBEYRAN, the well-known Paris financier, was recently the victim of a strange adventure. Six months ago the insurance company La Nouvelle ran hard, as one of its agents, a man named Louis Pillot, who, having been accused of forgery, took to flight. Pillot's whereabouts were unknown, but it appears that he was living in seclusion at Geneva. Meanwhile the case had been thoroughly sifted, and it had been arranged that the trial should come off at the Poitiers Assizes on the 24th of this month. A few days ago Pillot came to Paris in a state of the utmost destitution, and late on Wednesday afternoon he called at the Banque d'Escompte. Meeting M. de Soubeyran on the staircase he implored him to befriend him if only for the sake of his wife and children, and the financier, touched by his supplications, turned back and took him with him into the director's room, a large appartment, the doors of which are so thickly padded that no sound can be heard from without. M. de Soubeyran sat down in his chair, but hardly had he done so when Pillot presented a revolver at him and told him to sign three drafts, each for £2,000, threatening if he should decline, to blow out his (M. de Soubeyran's) brains on the spot. M. de Soubeyran jumped up and tried to wrest the revolver from Pillot's grasp, but the latter was too much for him. He forced him back into his chair, and again pointing the weapon at him, compelled him to sign the three drafts. Pillot then walked backwards out of the room, still covering M. de Soubeyran with his revolver, and as soon as he had reached the door, dashed down the staircase and escaped. Unluckily for Pillot, the Prefecture of Police, informed of the outrage by M. de Soubeyran, despatched a telegram to Geneva, and last night as the fellow arrived at the station in that town he was summarily arrested and imprisoned, pending the fulfilment of the necessary formalities for his extradition.

A MODERN PRIVATEER.

THERE is something very novel, if not refreshing, in an account in the last days of the cruise of a privateer. Since the Alabama was sent to the bottom by the guns of the Kearsage there has been nothing whatever original in this way. Not very long since, it is true, some men ran off with a steamer called the Ferret; but, though the act was distinctly one of piracy, the commercial ends, designed by the exceedingly artful appropriators, were in the last degree peaceful. The engineer who presented himself at Clerkenwell Police court recently had a story to tell of privateering that was quite redolent of the old flavour. His narrative, which the Board of Trade intends to investigate, concerns a steamer named the Justitia, for whose engine-rooms he signed articles for fifteen pounds a month. She sailed from London, presumably for Trinidad; but after leaving Antwerp, where she shipped some mysterious cargo along with four still more mysterious gentlemen, she headed for the Venezuelan coast, and in due course arrived off a port there. Here a number of armed men entered the vessel, and it is alleged that the English colours were hauled down and the Venezuelan flage hoisted. Thus equipped, the vessel proceeded to cruise about, on one occasion receiving the shot of a gunboat, to which the Justitia replied with two Krupp guns; the result of the action being that fifteen men of the gunboat were killed, and one man belonging to the Justitia, the engineer, in his deposition, Mr. Hosack, declared that everything which occurred on the voyage proved the vessel to be "nothing but a privateer." She boarded some fishing-smacks, emptied their holds, and let them go again, after impressing the best hands in them. Sorry work of this kind occupied her time until she ran short of provisions and water, when the captain steered the ship to San Domingo, Hayti, the Governor of Governor of which Island took charge of her. The action of the engineer was for wages, and his statement involved the telling of this highly romantic story. Indeed, as though no element of the picturesque should be lacking, the master of the Justitia, Captain Robertson, by name, appearing in the position of defendant, stood up before the Court attired in uniform. His evidence was not very much to the point. He said he had been engaged to take charge of the Justitia, and fit her out for work, which apparently he did not attempt to define specifically. He admitted that he went on board at Antwerp at the General with foreign names and two Englishmen, and he did not deny that the vessel started with cannon and ammunition stowed away in the hold. For what purpose, however, the guns and the powder were intended in her apparently very slender freight he did not, as one may conclude from the report of the proceedings, offer to explain. The case was adjourned for a fortnight, and meanwhile the Board of Trade will, no doubt, make such inquiries as should tend at least to appease the public curiosity which has been raised by the engineer's story.

If there be any truth whatever in this account it should go to prove that the old instincts which in times of war covered the seas with letters of marque and smart powerfully-armed schooners still linger, and that, in spite of international treaties, nothing is wanting but opportunity to convert the merchantman into a quarry for the piratical hawks and eagles of the sea. Yet it is one of those questions upon which common sense is somewhat apt to be confused and even blinded by antecedent brilliancy and success. To conceive of the privateer in her glory it is necessary to extinguish the one essential condition of existing in time life—steam. And after steam must go iron, and after iron the prodigious ordnance which the colossal exigencies of mankind have brought into common and familiar use within the last thirty years. For it cannot be hard to see that, confronted by the propeller, by the ship's plate, and by the weapons whose capacity would no longer measure pounds but in tons, the part likely to be played by the privateer must be a poor one. Let us take, for instance, such a case as the Justitia, dealing with her, of course as a merely fictional example. Here is a vessel of one thousand one hundred and fifty tons, with a scantling, no doubt, very much less than an inch in thickness. Under the experience of the foundering of such a stoutly-built ship as the Oregon after a collision with a small wooden schooner, it need hardly be questioned that, had one of the Krupp guns which it is alleged the Justitia carried been levelled at her from the deck of the smallest vessel it is stated she boarded and overhauled, the ball would have started butts, plates, and timbers enough to sink her, or at least, that is the penalty the merchant ship must pay for being built of iron—that is to say, of iron of the thinness employed in the construction of these fabrics. There is scarcely a launch on the Thames qualified to support a gun but that, having nimble heels—say a steaming capacity of sixteen miles an hour—might be guaranteed to sink the biggest merchant steamer now sailing out of Liverpool or London, though she should be built to Admiralty requirements, be filled with Naval Reserve men, and bristle with as many pieces as it might be deemed expedient to arm her with. Indeed, the public have but very little knowledge of the fragility of the structures which look so noble and unassailable as they steam past on shore. Hence in a question of privateering it would be now no longer a matter of sailing or of steaming, but of shooting; and a Grimsby smack with a large gun on her forecastle might, if wind enough were allowed her to enable her to manœuvre, prove quite as formidable to an ocean passenger steamer fitted out as a cruiser as the ocean passenger steamer could prove to her. Conditions were very different in the olden times. A schooner of two hundred tons would mount metal as heavy, at least, gun by gun, not indeed in batteries, as the East or West Indiaman. A twenty-four or forty-two pound shot would make as much as could be plugged. The wind that was the propelling factor was the same for both sides. There might, indeed, be superiority of sailing qualities, but not of so marked a character as to give the slower vessel no chance. Broadside after broadside might be poured in, and nothing decisive follow until an opportunity had been furnished to one or to the other to board. In these days, however, were privateering to become a fashionable business, the fight would be a matter of shooting, until one side or the other sank or hauled down his flag. A sailing ship would have as good a chance as a steamer, always remembering the vulnerability of iron. We have not the least doubt in the world that, should letters of marque ever be granted again, and such vessels as the Justitia—or, indeed, any land or merchant steamers now afloat—fitted out as privateers, the havoc played amongst their thin plates by the guns of the vessels they attempted to capture would be such as to prove that the blast furnace and the marine engineering works had left little for the privately armed ship to take up either in the way of dollars or of glory.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE CLAIMS OF BEASTS OF BURDEN

MISS LINDO'S admirable project for establishing a convalescent home for horses,—and let us hope, with some of the members present,—donkeys and mules also, in or near London, brings before us the very special claims of a class of animals which have hitherto attracted a good deal less of our sympathy than even all the men and all the beasts of burden together can effect. But if all the work of Englishmen and Englishwomen were measured in foot-pounds, that is, in the number of pounds which could be raised through a single foot by the same exertion, and the result compared with the work of our beasts of burden measured in the same way, we do not feel certain, in spite of the vastly greater number of hard-worked human beings, which sum would be the greater. And yet nothing is less common than for men to realise adequately what they owe to these mute slaves, who appear to have no conception of abstract rights, and are quite incompetent to organise any agitation for home-rule on their own behalf. Only conceive what London would be if all the horses and donkeys were to die in the night. Even in such ways would be comparatively useless. Enormous stores of goods would remain at the terminuses of the various lines, as immoveable as "real property" itself. Even the suspension of all cabs for a single day would be bad enough. But how life would be carried on without the tradesmen's carts, without the great vans which carry on the larger traffic, without the hucksters and costermongers who help the poor to what they need, it is impossible to conceive. Yet all this is effected by what in a sense we may call the enslavement of some of the most powerful, most tractable, most sagacious of our fellow-creatures, creatures immensely our superiors in mechanical force, and we sometimes think also, greatly our superiors in mildness and docility of temper, and willingness to endure hardship and to exert themselves at others' bidding. Nothing can be more wonderful,—if only the wonder of the common things of the world could ever be adequately realised,—than the existence of this class of mute labourers of indomitable and more than Titanic strength, which are so submissive to man's training, and which spend all their days in patiently executing our will, without even gaining thanks for their service from any but the more thoughtful and grateful of their masters. If they could present to us a "petition of right," what would they not have it in their power to claim? For hundreds of generations they have done all our hardest work, without any reward except the food necessary to keep them in working order; and, in case of decay, in the first place, vain and cruel efforts to stimulate them to do what they have lost the power to do, and then, at last a blow on the head. Surely this good and wise Miss Lindo, who proposes to establish a convalescent home for the poor overworked creatures, nobly as she is distinguishing herself amongst us, ought to have arisen amongst us long ago. We are ready enough,—at least, not ready *enough*, but very ready,—to establish convalescent homes for our own race, and yet those who avail themselves of these admirable institutions are seldom indeed without some relatives or friends to nurse them with tender care. But for the poor creatures who do all our hardest tasks for us there are no such caretakers, and when they stand in need of rest and refreshment, there is no one to find it out until the failure of strength brings on some catastrophe, and renders it necessary to put the overworked labourer to death. What Miss Lindo proposes is to establish a convalescent home for horses, where they may be properly looked after, and have not only good grazing, but enough corn to keep them in condition, so that after a few weeks' rest, they may be really fit to resume their work. Miss Lindo hopes ultimately to be able to make this convalescent home for horses still more useful by the occasional purchase of horses, not really worn out, but so much in need of rest that their owners may think them worn out, horses which after an adequate interval of rest may be quite up to supplying the place for a few weeks of other animals urgently in need of it. The Society would, in that case, hire out these horses to the costermongers or other poor tradesmen who brought their own horses for a rest, at a comparatively trifling charge, so that the business of the owner need not be interrupted by the rest which he finds it desirable to give his own horse.—*Spectator.*

HORSE RACING.

REVIEWING a new book entitled "Racing and Steeplechasing," the *Saturday Review* says:—Racing men will probably consider that part of the book the most interesting which gives an account of certain private trials. For these the authors express their obligation to such well-known owners as Lord Falmouth, Sir George Chetwynd, Captain Machell, General Pearson, Mr. L. de Rothschild, and Mr. R. Peck, as well as to the trainers Dawson, Dover, Porter, Jennings, and Sherrington. Some of these trials took place not very long ago. For example, we are told that Mr. Peck tried Saraband, before he ever ran in public, at even weights with the five-year-old Modred, and that he was the best at the weights; that he tried him last autumn at 10 lbs. with Mortgrud, whom he beat easily, and that he considered Saraband and Bend Or the best two-year-olds he ever tried. It may surprise many people to learn that St. Blaise, who is considered by some good judges to have been one of the worst horses that ever won a Derby, was tried very high indeed before that race. He won this trial by two lengths, beating the Derby winner, Shotover, at 13 lbs. less than weight for age, and the Oaks winner, Geheimniss, at 6 lbs. less than weight for age. Others may be interested to learn that Suffolk, who was prevented from running in the Derby in Blue Gown's year by a kick from a cart-horse, would certainly have won that race if he had run up to his trial. Before the same Derby Rosicrucian beat Blue Gown in a private trial over a mile and a quarter. Sir Joseph Hawley used to swear ("he could swear as emphatically as any man") that Rosicrucian was the best horse in his stable, and the authors have the best authority for saying that, both horses fit and well, Rosicrucian was always 7 lbs. better than Blue Gown, over either a short or a long distance. In a trial before Hermit's Derby the Palmer did great things, and Sir Joseph Hawley at a dinner-party at Sir F. Johnstone's bet Captain Machell £1,000 to £100 that he would be first home. "Perhaps the most noteworthy trial of modern days" was in 1879, between Silvio, then a five-year-old, and winner of a Derby and a St. Leger, Jeannette, a four-year-old, and winner of an Oaks and St. Leger, and the three-year-olds Charibert and Wheel of Fortune, who were soon afterwards to win the Two Thousand, the One Thousand, and the Oaks. One of the highest trials ever run was that of Gladiateur before his Derby, when he gave 8 lbs. both to Fille de l'Air, the winner of the previous Oaks, and to Vivid, a five-year-old, and "won as he liked." Then we have a story of a private trial, which might well have appeared in the *Greville Memoirs*, in which Charles Greville and Mr. George Payne were at one time racing confederates, and on a certain stormy morning they went together to their trainers to see an important trial. The trainer started the horses; Mr. Payne was stationed half way to observe the relative positions of the competitors at that point, and Mr. Greville, who was to be the only witness of the finish, took on a ladder, which was placed against a haystack to serve as a judge's box. It was "blowing great guns, and raining in sheets." The horses ran their trial, and as soon as it was over the trainer and Mr. Payne hurried up to Mr. Greville to learn the result. "There he was," said Mr. Payne, "with his face to the stack, looking on like grim death

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

BUSINESS being closed at home for the Whitsuntide holidays, we have no commercial advices to notice except the New York Cotton telegram. Yesterday's message quoted a decline of 1-16 cent. in ready Cotton, 3 points in Futures. This has had no effect on our local market, in which there is practically no change. In Westerns for July delivery there has been some little business done at Rs. 170 per candy, but otherwise it has been almost a blank day. The receipts during Sunday and Monday were as follows :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. Bales.
Dhollera	10,376	2,965
Broach	83	24
Bengals	4,838	1,382
Berar	2,854	816
Khandeish	2,066	590
Barsee and Nuggur	3,472	992
Western and Madras	1,899	543
Compta and Dharwar	4,429	1,265
Sind	481	137
Total Day's Receipts ...	30,498	8,714
Total Receipts Since 1st Jan. 1886	4,399,147	1,256,900
Do. do. 1885	3,214,512	918,432

WHEAT is very quiet and except for hard descriptions which meet some little enquiry and command Previous values we should call ready rates the turn easier.

SEEDS are unaltered, both in tone and price.

The receipts of Produce are as follows :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	...	...	...	232	...	...
B.B. & C.I.Ry	47,143	6,446	18,865	14	617	...
G.I.P.Ry	55,076	11,166	...	1,533	5	...
Total ...	102,219	17,612	18,865	1,779	652	...
Total for 1886.						
Since 1st Jan.	7,126,398	2,909,537	885,193	771,618	77,943	302,705
Do. 1885.	5,793,452	3,995,409	1,053,922	989,719	...	...

FREIGHTS remain very steady for steamers on the berth, but there is very little doing for forward loading, and no new charters are reported.

EXCHANGE has been unmoved to-day, Credits if anything being the turn dearer, no business having been practicable under the top rate of yesterday. In forward however the same position is maintained, and there is very little doing. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7/16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 1/16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1s. 8 3/4d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly steadier to-day owing to an easier feeling in money in the bazaar. Fours for cash have improved to Rs. 97½ and for delivery at the end of the month sellers ask Rs. 97¾. Fours-and-a-half are still quoted at Rs. 101.

SHARES are quiet but very steady. In Spinning and Weaving mills there is no quotable change but if anything, the tone is firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divt. dend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,010
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,703

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500 Rs.	50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500 Rs.	45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs.	175	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs.	2	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs.	10	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20 Rs.	1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125 ..		191
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880 Rs.	60	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	1	150
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000 Rs.	10	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs.	150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs.	45	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs.	25	400
Khaugaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450 Rs.	40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250 Rs.	10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 ..		115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 ..		440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 ..		561
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 ..		167½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100 Rs.	30	525
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs.	75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs.	75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs.	100	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500 ..		100
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000 Rs.	20	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000 ..		1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500 ..		465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100 ..		115
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500 ..		360
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000 ..		735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 23½	490
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100 ..		2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500 ..		470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld..	2,750	20	20 ..		175
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	850d.
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500 ..		660
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000 ..		670
City of Bombay Share	593	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	960
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000 ..		30
Dhuna Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000 ..		1,160
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	737½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000 ..		670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500 ..		105
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000 ..		950
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000 ..		700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	100	50	Rs. 2½	965
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	2,000	Rs. 40	48
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,750
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	612½
Jaffer Ali Spn. Co. ..	1,240	500	500	14-5-7	40
Jewras Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,147½
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	300	Rs. 5	157
Mad as United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000 ..		790
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,415xd.
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250 ..		182½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000 ..		575
Naraunn Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100 ..		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000 ..		675
New Great Western ...	1,600	1,000	1,000 ..		335
Oriental	5,720	625	625 ..		577½
People of India & W. Company	..	250	250 ..		202½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500 ..		95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	511	400	400	Rs. 20	960
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000 ..		1,000
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,345x
Soonderdas	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250 ..		285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000 ..		575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000 ..		820
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000 ..		880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	153
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	20	100	10 2-3p.c	50
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	0
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	129
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	815
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	..	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	300	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	32	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	109
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	9	1080xd.
Tucker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 1	195
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.].

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

NICHOLS—May 10, at her late residence, Rangalore House, Drummond-street south, Carlton, (Victoria) Ann, relict of the late John Nichols, Green Ponds, Tasmania, aged 79 years. Indian papers please copy.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SIMKINS—July 15, at Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, the wife of Arthur R. M. Simkins, Telegraph Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

CHESSUM—June 15, at Colaba, Bernard Herbert Chessum, son of Jesse Chessum, of London, aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DILLON—June 7, at Agra, Hope Elsie, widow of the late Gerald Massey Dillon, E B Railway, of a son.

SCHWARZ—June 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of Ritter von Schwarz, Superintendent, Government Iron Works, Barrakur, of a son.

DEATH.

GRANT—May 16, at Watcham Rigia, near the Pindri Glacier, killed from a fall from a cliff owing to an encounter with a bear, Lieutenant Trevor Grant, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

THE mission to Thibet is still waiting at Darjeeling, although it was understood that the first or second week in June would see it on its way to the frontier. But the time is not being wasted. Preparations for smoothing the way to Lhassa by an elaborate distribution of presents have been made. Nearly a hundred chests of conciliatory merchandise of this kind have already gone forward, sponges and tooth brushes, electric lamps and musical boxes, being included in the provision that Mr. Macaulay has made for persuading the Thibetans that he is their friend. He has been to the Jeylap Pass, and has looked over into the Thibetan lands, and of course he knows best how to make easy his way to Lhassa. But there is such a thing as too ostentatious a desire to be on good terms with the stranger, and it may be that this hundred chests of presents will give the Thibetans an exaggerated idea of the value of their friendship and good behaviour during the passage of the mission through their territory. Messages of reassurance have also gone forward in advance of the mission, these, no less than the gifts, being certain to remind the people that when Mr. Macaulay asks for peaceable passage through their country he asks for a very great thing. All which may be summed up in the possibility that the precautionary part of the enterprise is being slightly over done. But this does not apply to the dimensions of the mission. Mr. Macaulay, instead of taking two hundred armed men with him, will have a force not exceeding seventy, so that Chinese susceptibilities on this point are no longer likely to be offended. As a matter of fact the difficulty as to the strength of the escort has been satisfactorily disposed of so far as the Chinese Government are concerned ; we can only hope that the Thibetans will be as satisfied in this respect as the Pekin authorities. The mission will not exceed the proportions of many a caravan that wends its way along the steppes of Central Asia every summer, and it is scarcely reasonable to speak of it—as a Calcutta paper which is evidently in doubt as to the policy of the whole enterprise speaks of it—as a noisy camp of indefinite dimensions. The dimensions of Mr. Macaulay's escort are not indefinite, and we see no reason why his followers should be expected to be noisy. Their purpose is peaceful enough, as we have been able to satisfy the Chinese Government, and assurances which were acceptable at Pekin ought to be acceptable at Lhassa, provided they are not accompanied with a too lavish bestowal of presents and a too ostentatious assertion of the harmlessness of our intentions.

The purposes of the expedition will commend themselves to everybody but the uncompromising critics at Calcutta who, like the political emigrant at New York, are "against the Government" whatever the Government may sanction, and who are not at all sure that Mr. Macaulay is not going to Thibet just to gratify the selfishness of Manchester traders. Whatever profit comes from the expedition will at least fall as freely to the share of native as of European merchants. Then again there is a suspicion lest some insidious annexationist design should be lurking behind the enterprise. That trade follows the flag is a belief of longer standing than that the flag follows trade ; but the latter notion has seized the minds of the objectors to this expedition, as though the Chinese were not shrewd enough to have reckoned up the ulterior purposes of this enterprise and strong enough to take care of themselves. It is only in Calcutta that the purely commercial purposes of the expedition have been doubted, Pekin statesmen apparently finding it easier to believe in them than the all-knowing and all-suspecting Babu journalists. To the rest of us, who can see in it nothing more than an endeavour to promote an interchange of commodities between Thibet and India, no enterprise could seem either more promising or less in need of an apology. At present the trade between the two countries is carried on through Nepal, the Thibetans objecting to direct intercourse by Sikkim. Two serious disadvantages attend upon the present state of things. In the first place the journey from Calcutta though Nepal to the Thibetan capital is of six weeks' duration, or twice as long as that by the at present closed route by way of Sikkim. In the second place heavy transit duties are levied at the Nepal frontier, duties which are the more obstructive to trade as they are farmed and are collected with all the irregularity and extortion incident to the farming system. The Sikkim frontier, on the other hand, is free, so that a trade if once established by that route would have uninterrupted course. As to the capacity of the country for trade, unless Mr. Macaulay is too much of an enthusiast, there can be little doubt. We are not obliged to believe in its wealth because much that has been said on the subject gives it an almost romantic vastness. It is a pleasant fancy which, in the local legend, makes Thibet the highest and the richest country in the world. Merv is known to its inhabitants as the Queen of the World, and if Thibet is believed by those who dwell therein to be the world's treasure house that is no reason either why Threadneedle Street should lower it head, or why Indian merchants should think that Mr. Colman Macaulay is about to open out the way to a new El Dorado, via Darjeeling, Sikkim and the Jeylap Pass. But the soberest accounts of the country that have reached us represent it as one rich enough in exchangeable products to warrant the endeavour to trade with it.

Whether Indian tea-planters will find a market in Thibet is a question of some interest and not less of doubt. It is easy enough for Mr. Macaulay to establish that good Darjeeling tea could be laid down at Lhassa at less than half the price of the brick tea from China which is exclusively consumed in the country. The Chinese authorities doubtless knew what they were about when they sanctioned the entrance of the mission into the country, and they would doubtless find means of making it less easy for Darjeeling tea to cross the frontier than for an envoy and his escort. Thibetan connoisseurs have deigned to take Indian tea and even to say that they liked it. But there is on record the strange case of a certain Darjeeling merchant, who not many years ago was imprisoned for three years for smuggling Indian tea into Thibet—a page of Thibetan commercial history which can scarcely be regarded as encouraging to the Indian tea trade. Still, it is not tea alone which we may hope to exchange against the wool, the horses, the blankets, the musk and other products of Thibet. It is a fact of some interest to Bombay that there is a large and a growing demand in the country for piece goods, the Thibetans, according to a recent traveller in the country, having of late taken largely to the use of cotton for inner garments and for the lining of their robes. The demand for cotton stuffs, we are told, is really great, and the Nepalese traders have taken advantage of their virtual monopoly in the trade from the south by selling them at a hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent. profit. But it is not with the Nepalese traders alone that merchants in India may compete if easy access is obtained to Thibet. There is a large Russian trade with the country in woollens and cotton cloths, glassware, leather and hides, with which British Indian dealers might hope successfully to compete, the field of operations being so much nearer to our commercial base than to the Russian merchants'. And, as the German proverb has it, there are people beyond the hills. Beyond Thibet is Southern Mongolia, and in another direction is Western China, and in the former country, at all events, there is a favourable opportunity of competing with Russian trade. Some of the Chambers of Commerce at home have taken their part with the Calcutta Chamber in urging the enterprise upon the Government ; and at a time when there is a pressing need for new openings for Indian as well as English trade, the Foreign Office could not be better employed than in forwarding it.

THEY owe Sir Lepel Griffin a grudge in America for "the Great Republic," and there seems Nemesis in the fact that a native paper of this city has found for Sir Lepel a rival in his own peculiar way of writing in the singular Bengali, Amrita Lal Roy, who lately told in the pages of the *North American Review* that "tale of ruffianism and sorrow and shame" which people who find no pleasure in speaking wildly call the history of English rule in India. He made a remarkable exhibition of himself, this Mr. Amrita Lal Roy, with his discovery that England encouraged thuggee and helped the Mahrattas to invent dacoity ; that we have turned the people into serfs ; that our achievements may best be written in the phrase "treason, stratagems, and spoils ;" that we have made the country a mere blotch on the face of the earth ; that the civilian who helps to administer the country is a compound of an over-grown schoolboy, an irresponsible savage, and a cynical philosopher ; that we turn the native out of public cars, make it dangerous for him to walk in the public parks, and let ourselves off with six months' imprisonment when we happen to beat him to death. We take account of all this, and then we try to recognize a parallel to it in all the strong things that Sir Lepel Griffin has written—even in that remarkable passage in a recent article in which he so lovingly contemplated the fate of the home-coming delegate, taking his choice between degrading penitential ceremonies and dying in a ditch unwept and unhonoured by his caste-fellows. But the judgment which condemns Sir Lepel Griffin to be regarded as the rival henceforth of Amrita Lal Roy is severe, even when passed by one of the delegates whom he consigned to the ditch. It is the delegate's revenge, we know, but even delegates might be merciful in drawing their parallels.

NOTES FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

THE almost universal belief here, and, in fact, the whole length and breadth of Burma, is that the pacific settlement of the newly-acquired territory is not to be hoped for until a new *regime* comes in vogue. Dacoity and murders would appear to be the order of the day, and this state of things, I learn, is attributable to the line of policy pursued by the Chief Commissioner. It is said that a great mistake was committed at the onset after the successful termination of the Expedition, and that was in letting at large the captured Burmese soldiers without, at least, completely disarming them. And what is the result of this? They have turned into veritable dacoits, for one reason because they have no other possible means of easy subsistence—and the Burmese are a notoriously lazy set of people. The military, it is further said, are hampered and handicapped on account of their being prevented by the civil power from dealing with captured dacoits by martial law, and the only way of treating the fraternity is to visit them with summary chastisement at the time they are caught red-handed. What is done is this : a military party is sent out after dacoits with stringent instructions that they are on no account to be shot by our troops, but are to be brought in prisoners and handed over to the civil authorities, who in turn set the Indian Penal Code at work, and this tardy machinery is allowed to have its course, and the dacoits are afforded every opportunity to appeal before the sentence is executed. And how many of the guilty thus escape? It is also an open secret that a good deal of the troubles and difficulties in the way of settlement is due to the employment of Burmans—untrustworthy men to posts they are unfitted for. Immense sums of money are now being thrown away in bringing troops up from the three Presidencies, and maintaining them at great cost to the State. It is positively believed by those best able to judge of the situation, that unless Sir Charles Bernard leaves his appointment, there can be but little prospects of improvement. The other day there was a rumour here that he was going away on leave, and this was hailed with delight. I may draw attention to one point, which seems to be an anomaly, and that is this : the civil officials in Burma draw a special allowance to make up for the expensiveness of the place, but the military do not. Why is this? There should, at least, be a liberal issue of batta soon to the whole force. Many officers, especially doctors, actually lose a good part of their salaries by being sent up to Burma. The Government cannot but do something to make up for this. The hardships and annoyances of the expeditionary force were nothing as compared with those that have to be endured now. The one was a pleasant walk through, while the other is a chronic affair with no very definite prospects of finishing up.

A large number of policemen have within the last few weeks been landed from India, and bodies of them are being distributed to the various districts in Upper Burma. A good number of young gentlemen as assistant superintendents of police have also arrived, and are being posted.

Mr. Gates, of the Civil Service, was the other day shot at and wounded by dacoits. With him there were three policemen, who were also wounded. It happened near Tonghoo.

Dr. Pedley, Health Officer of Rangoon, has gone away on three months' leave, and Mr. Dey, M.B., has been appointed by the Municipality to act for him.

The rains have set in, and it pours.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have already said, the circular letter of the Secretary to the Finance Committee has sought advice as to whether—(*a*) salaries can be curtailed, (*b*) certain offices can be abolished or amalgamated, (*c*) the number of officials can be reduced, (*d*) the cost of contingent expenditure or of stores and supplies can be diminished. I have formulated suggestions on each of these heads, and I wanted to devote one letter to each of them ; but friends with whom I talked over the matter advised me that I should put together all my suggestions in a summarised form, and place them before the public before giving the details. I thought much was to be said in favour of this suggestion, and I therefore embody my principal suggestions in the following paragraph.

(*a*) I do not think it is necessary to treat of the questions of abolition and amalgamation separately. I would propose that the Registration, Jail, and Police departments should be placed under one Inspector-General, the posts of the other inspectors being supplied by assistants. Similarly, I would propose that the Medical Department be amalgamated with the department of the Sanitary Commissioner. The third amalgamation I propose is that of the Forest Department with the Agricultural. With these amalgamations I would propose the separation of the magisterial from the revenue, and its amalgamation with the judicial. As regards the next head, reduction of the number of officials, I think the offices of Accountants General and Postmasters General at Bombay can be safely reduced by enlarging the office of the Controller General and Director General at Calcutta. The last point relates to contingent charges, stores, &c. This head is very elastic and ought to surrender a considerable amount by way of savings. I have no doubt that there ought to be no difficulty in reducing the expenditure on this head by at least 15 per cent. Besides these heads, economy is possible on many other heads. Travelling and tour charges can be considerably reduced if only the officers take smaller establishments and fewer *duftars* with them. If they only consent to pull on with their old tents instead of buying new ones, this item alone would yield appreciable savings. I can support these suggestions with good authorities, and on the strength of figures I can show that they at the least deserve consideration at the hands of the Committee. My note-book warns me that the recent letter of the Secretary of the Finance Committee to the Local Governments ought to take precedence over all other letters, and I therefore take that up to-day. Paragraph 2 of the letter invites the opinion of the Local Governments on two points, as to what departments under the control of the Local Gove rnments the two-third's rule should be made applicable to and to what appointments of those departments. I do not know if non-official opinion is sought on these points, but even if it is not, I see no reason why natives should not volunteer their opinion. The departments under the control, properly so-called, of the Local Governments, are those "provincialized" ; in this class are included most of those enumerated in the circular. But in doing so Government must pledge its word that these appointments shall be reserved to natives. In doing so, the Government of Bombay will be giving effect to the wishes of the Imperial Government, besides assisting it to effect economy. The third, fourth and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUICIDE OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

MUNICH, JUNE 14.

Later accounts respecting the suicide of the King of Bavaria state that the struggle which took place before the suicide, between His Majesty and the doctor in attendance, was a most severe one.

Prince Otho (brother of the late King), who is also deranged, has been proclaimed King.

Prince Luitpold will continue to act as Regent.

INDIAN RAILWAY PROJECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Nagpore-Bengal Railway, being one those projects proposed to be carried out by a company, under Government guarantee, the sanction of Parliament—had it been given in the resolution withdrawn in the House of Commons last week—to Government borrowing would not have affected it or added more to the annual loan, it being already fixed in the Public Works.

The Nagpore-Bengal Railway project, it is now recognised, is stuck in the India Office as fast as ever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, with the homeward Bombay mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 10-30 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa, from Bombay, 25th May, arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

Mail-steamer Surat, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Route *via* Rangoon to China and Australia perfect. Traffic remains interrupted beyond Bankok. Madras Penang Cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 14.

10 p.m.	85·4

TUESDAY, June 15.

6 a.m.	83·9
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	90·2
6 p.m.	89·4

GENERAL E. F. CHAPMAN goes on six months' leave very shortly. Colonel Lockhart, on return from his adventurous journey, acts as Quarter-Master-General in General Chapman's absence.

THAT enthusiastic cyclist, Mr. James Crowder, is at present at Calcutta, where he is endeavouring, with every prospect of success, to establish a cycling club. Writing in a Calcutta paper with regard to what has been done in this direction in Bombay, he says:—"As the president of the Bombay Ramblers, I shall certainly make one at the moonlight meet, and would ask all cyclists to make an effort to be present. In Bombay we are having a good time of it with short spins, and there is no reason, as the European population of Calcutta is much larger than that of the Western City, why there should not be a large muster for a moonlight ramble." With a view of encouraging cycling in Calcutta, Mr. Crowder has offered four prizes—a first and second for bicycles, and a first and second for tricycles.

THE health of Maharaja Holkar, which for some time past has been in a very critical condition, has during the last month changed much for the worse. "Like Maharaja Sindhia," the *Pioneer* remarks, "he is exceedingly superstitious and has little faith in the European system of medicine. Both blindly trust in the predictions of astrologers, who assure them that they have many years to live, and prefer trusting in the most ignorant native physicians to the highest European skill. Maharaja Holkar has for some time past been unable to do any work, and his dropsical symptoms have much increased. He has at last consented to place the Government in the hands of his eldest son, the Bala Sahib, whose past reputation has not been such as to give the people much confidence in his powers of self-control. It may be hoped that the responsibilities of office may sober this impetuous young man and prevent a repetition of the scandals which made so disagreeable an impression on the Indian public three years ago. We are informed that the Bala Sahib is possessed of great intelligence, and it only remains with himself to show that he has those virtues without which ability proves a curse rather than a blessing."

MAHARAJA SINDHIA is proceeding from shrine to shrine in the North-West Provinces in search of health. He has been first to Bithur on the Ganges, thence to Cawnpore, where he now is. His health is exceedingly frail, and it is reported that his bathing in the Ganges has increased his illness. From Cawnpore his movements are doubtful, but it is understood that he does not at present intend returning to his capital, but proposes a pilgrimage to Benares and Allahabad or Bindraban. He is attended by no gentlemen of his court and only a few personal attendants. Great anxiety is felt at Gwalior on his account, and the latest accounts of his condition reporting extreme weakness were such as to increase it.

ABOUT a month ago, a new weekly paper, bearing the title of *The Critic*, made its first appearance at Lahore, which had for its aim the regeneration of the Punjab. Apparently the first issue had satisfied this object, as *The Critic* has not since appeared.

AN association is being started at Lahore with the object of procuring employment for the Europeans and Eurasians who have been dismissed since the amalgamation by Government of the I.V.S., P. N. S., and S. P. D. Railway. It is proposed to bring the matter to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor. Subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the more destitute employés.

THE following Army Circular has been issued with reference to Home Department Notification No. 228, dated 4th June 1886, regarding the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General hitherto conferred on officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointments of Sanitary Commissioners:—"Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned as a compensation to the Indian Medical Service the annual grant of four extra pensions of £100 per annum each to the senior officers of the Department in the proportion of two for the Bengal and one each for the Madras and Bombay services. These extra pensions will be offered yearly in rotation to Surgeons-General or Deputy Surgeons-General until they have completed three years' actual service in the grade, excluding all leave except privilege leave, and then only when, from failing health or other unforeseen causes, he may be unable to complete his full tour of service. Should the full number of pensions not be accepted in any one official year, the balance will lapse, and will not be offered during the following year. Applications for the above pensions should be be submitted to Surgeons-General with the Government of India, Madras and Bombay, respectively, on or before the 1st September for the current year, and on the 1st of April of each succeeding year.

AN Army Circular notifies that under instruction from Her Majesty's Government, the appointment, to the administrative grade, of a medical officer who entered the service prior to the 13th January 1860, and who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years, is limited to those officers who will be able to complete upwards of three years' service in that grade, and will then be sanctioned only on exceptional and special grounds, and exclusively in the interests of the public service.

TIME, which mellows most things, has at length shown that the much-abused Robespierre was not only not all blood-thirsty, but had a very human side. The point of contact where he meets even the most innocent child of all time is contained in jam tarts. A letter, addressed by Robespierre to a friend, which was put up for sale the other day at Paris, is mainly devoted to the high praise of some wondrous tarts on which he had been feasting for a week. So excellent were they, that their description burst the trammels of prose, and the letter concludes with some dozen very passable verses, eulogizing the tart-maker and her handiwork. The whole of this literary curiosity is written in an extremely humorous vein, and testifies to the light and guileless heart of the writer. It sold for £26.

THE French Government have had under consideration the report of M. Rousseau, the engineer they sent to Panama to inspect the works on the Canal. The report commences by recognising the grandeur of the enterprise undertaken by M. de Lesseps; but it contradicts, in the most distinct manner, the affirmations of the Panama Canal Company; first, concerning the facility of the works from a technical point of view; secondly, concerning the amount of capital required to complete the canal; and thirdly, concerning the time necessary for the completion of the canal. M. Rousseau's estimate of the cost of the completion of the canal, is, it appears, 400 million francs above that of the company. The *Temps* states that under these circumstances the Government will not ask the Chambers to authorise the issue of a new Panama Lottery Loan until they have received from the company satisfactory answers to the objections raised in the report of the engineer.

THE negotiations between the Vatican and China for placing the Roman Catholic missionaries in the latter country under the control of a Papal Legate at Pekin, and thus getting rid of the French protectorate, are running the course prophesied for them at the outset a year ago. The French Government objects violently to anything which lessens its political prestige, and so the Pope has just attempted to steer a middle course by agreeing that the Legate at Pekin shall in no way interfere with the political protectorate hitherto exercised by France over the missionaries. But China has no intention of receiving a Legate shorn of the only part of his power which rendered his presence valuable to the Chinese, and the Pope will therefore have to seek for some other *via media*.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech in St. James's Hall in opposition to the Home Rule Bill was regarded as a masterpiece of partisan oratory. His speech bristled with little touches that would have been great hits in the House of Commons. That the Government proposals will be "matter of history by this time next week;" that "progress has different definitions in different countries," and that "in this country it means taking something from the landlord;" that "confidence" is frequently a "short and easy course to the Bankruptcy Court;" that "coercion" is nothing more than forcing people "to abstain from a peculiar mode of propagating their political opinions"—the score of little thrusts like these, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, emphasize Lord Randolph's longing for a week of his chief in the Commons.

IT is not surprising to hear that a new attraction is to be added to the most popular of all Swiss resorts. The Rigi is to find a rival in Pilatus, on the slopes of which engineers are already constructing their permanent way. The former mountain was selected as the site of the first ascending pleasure line, for reasons not altogether confined to the splendour of the view when the summit was reached. Passengers can now take train up the Rigi, because it was one of the most popular of ascents, and its popularity was largely due to the facility with which the ascent was achieved. The great size of the mountain, its bulk and extent, made the necessary gradients less steep and the line thus larger, the zigzags more frequent, but the ascent less sheer. Pilatus will be a much more arduous piece of engineering, but many difficulties have now been mastered which seemed insurmountable a dozen years ago. The railway will take more than two years in construction.

HERE is one of the curiosities of a newspap e office:—"I am not clever in writing the English,' writes a correspondent from Denmark, "I therefore will beg you, Sir, let your corrector change the advertisements from Danish-English to correct English, and then let it insert in *Pall Mall Gazette* four times. The billets and a number of the newspaper in which my announce is inserted I will beg you send to me; but I cannot afford to pay more than 1 Lstr., and when it shall cost more you must put my letter in the paper-basket and excuse me that I have troubled you with the perusal." And here is the advertisement:—

A well-bred man, 39 years of age, who is living as music master in a little town in Denmark, wish to enter into marriage with an English lady, accomplished, good-natured and possessing a little property of at least 2,500 Lstr. Here in Denmark we are able to lead a very comfortable existence with such a fortune and therefore it was the best, if the lady had a mind to go to this country. Billets marked, &c.

THE strong, emphatic, and unanimous report of the Ensilage Commissioners in favour of the pitting of green crops instead of converting them into hay, will give an impetus to the building of silos. The following verdict is as comprehensive an approval as the greatest enthusiasts of ensilage could have hoped for:—

We can without hesitation affirm that it has been abundantly and conclusively proved to our satisfaction that this system of preserving green fodder crops promises great advantages to the practical farmer, and if carried out with a reasonable amount of care and efficiency, should not only provide him with the means of ensuring himself to a great extent against unfavourable seasons, and of materially improving the quantity and quality of his dairy produce, but should also enable him to increase appreciably the number of live stock that can be profitably kept upon any given acreage, whether of pasture or arable land, and proportionately the amount of manure available to fertilize it.

FRANCE is still wealthy. The peasantry and the tradesmen save in spite of the hard times, and in their distrust of other securities, and inability to employ their money, are eager for Government Bonds. The new loan of twenty millions sterling, has, therefore, been eagerly taken up. The applications exceeded four hundred millions, and the actual sum deposited is so greatly in excess of the whole loan, that the return of the surplus has been felt in all money markets. The loan is at 3 per cent., and the price was a fraction under 80. The Chamber will now regret that it did not raise the whole sum of £40,000,000 required to pay off the most pressing portion of the Floating Debt, and the obligations to the great Service Funds and Savings Banks. The Treasury requires £60,000,000 to be clear, and as the deficit is not cured, and the Chamber will begin spending again, the financial danger is only averted for a year or two. The Ministry is afraid to make serious reductions, and the Deputies are not inclined.

THE Socialists in Chicago remain cowed and peaceable, but the American police have discovered evidence both there and in Cincinnati that the anarchists had serious designs. Their idea was, at any risk, to give the propertied class a lesson, and they had stored up explosives, especially zinc bombs, in some quantity, for a great attack on the police. That force being mastered for a moment, all the disorderly elements of society would have been invited to plunder the towns. The discovery has greatly increased the activity of the authorities; and in New York Herr Most, the editor of the *Freiheit*, indulges in furious threats, and calls on all Socialists to arm; but the police of the city have been increased by five hundred men, and if any movement occurs, it will be peremptorily stamped out. New York always seems a dangerous place, but there is hardly a city in the world where revolution is more difficult. The native Americans turn out at once on demand, and in twelve hours the city could be occupied by a highly-efficient militia, which, like the police, when resisted, fires at once.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Oriental American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL instances having lately been brought to notice of Medical Officers granting medical certificates recommending the transfer of public servants from one station to another, or their being excused from proceeding to another station, on the score of ill-health, the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, has drawn attention to the orders of Government, and has warned them by circular that they are *not* at liberty to offer an opinion on the nature of the duties or the place of employment suitable to a servant of Government, unless specially asked by superior authority to do so.

CAPTAIN J. C. WILLCOCKS, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st Class, has been urgently despatched from Gauhati to Manipur, in connection with arrangements for the despatch of a force to Kendat, and for the movement of another 100 men of the 4th Infantry from Silchar to Manipur.

THE Commander-in-Chief having recommended the grant of marching batta to a native regiment entitled to such batta for three days previous to departure, and three days after arrival at destination, on all occasions on which it leaves its station, the Government of India have sanctioned it.

CAPTAIN H. C. BAILWARD, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, has been allowed four months' leave to Persia, with full pay and allowances, for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of the language of that country.

THE withdrawal of the detachment, 44th Sylhet Infantry, from Tezpore to regimental head-quarters at Dibrugarh, has been sanctioned. It will be moved back to Tezpore in November next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following scale of musketry rewards for regiments of Native Cavalry, in supersession of existing orders, to meet the augmentation of a fourth squadron. For the best shot in each corps, Rs. 25; for the best shot in each squadron, Rs. 15; for the best shot in each troop, Rs. 10.

THE question of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowis's promotion to the local rank of Major-General in virtue of his appointment as Director-General of Ordnance has been decided in the negative.

THE Secretary of State for India has approved of the proposals of the Government of India that the provisions of sections 61 to 63 of the Civil Leave Code, regarding the grant of special leave on urgent private affairs, should be extended to those military officials in civil employ who are subject generally to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868. These officers will henceforth be ineligible for furlough under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868; and officers who have already taken furlough under that rule must have completed six years' service from date of return therefrom before they can be granted special leave under the Civil Rules.

IT has also been considered necessary to rule that special leave shall not be admissible in extension of any furlough, and that if an officer on special leave require extension beyond six months on medical grounds, the whole will be converted into furlough on medical certificate under the terms of the 1868 Regulations.

Transport allowances have been sanctioned, as a special case, to the officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of the transport at the posts of Minhla, Pagan, Shwebo, Myingyan, and Bhamo, on the understanding that the transport at each of these stations will be dealt with collectively.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 15, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	29·455	91·0	WSW	23	0·00
Surat.....	·596	93·0	WSW	Modte	0·00
Bombay	·633	87·6	W	8	0·00
Ratnagherry	·648	84·9	SW	4	1·15
Mormogao ..	·670	80·5	S	4	4·27
Karwar	·667	78·1	SW	Modte	4·88
Mangalore..	·703	78·9	SW	8	4·20
Calicut.....	·733	77·6	W	13	2·11
Cochin.....	·811	80·0	SW	Strong	2·50
Masulipatam	·534	88·8	NW	20	0·00
Madras.....	·645	86·3	WSW	11	1·49
Negapatam..	·677	89·8	SW		0·00

* The barometer is now rising on the Coromandel Coast and on the southern portion of the Malabar Coast. It is still falling slightly elsewhere. These changes have produced steep gradients, stormy monsoon winds, and a rough sea to the southward of Karwar. It is probable that the steep gradients and stormy monsoon winds will gradually advance northwards. Heavy rain has fallen along the whole of the Coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

AT the Bombay High Court, on Monday, Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. Peroshaw Pallonjee, L. M. & S., against his father, Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, who is also a medical practitioner, and his brother Bapoojee. The dispute was in regard to a will made by the plaintiff's grandmother, the plaintiff contending that he and his brother were absolutely entitled to the residuary estate of the testatrix, and that his father had no beneficial interest therein. At the hearing of this case, Mr. Lang and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs Ardesheer Hormusjee and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

His Lordship said:—In this case the Court has to put a construction on certain clauses of the will of Bachoobai, widow of Pestonjee Dossabhoy. She was a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay. The will is dated 1st July 1872. The lady died on or about 30th March 1873, and the will was duly proved by the first defendant, Pallonjee Pestonjee, on the 7th June 1873. Pallonjee is her son and the executor of the will. The plaintiff and the second defendant, Bapoojee Pallonjee, are sons of the first defendant and grandsons of the testatrix. These facts are admitted. The principal question on which the parties are at issue is relative to the respective interests of the plaintiff and defendants in the residuary estate. Plaintiff prays to have it declared that he and his brother, Bapoojee, are absolutely entitled to the residuary estate of the testatrix, and to the income thereof, and that the defendant, Pallonjee Pestonjee, has no beneficial interest therein. In his written statement, Pallonjee says that during his lifetime neither the plaintiff nor Bapoojee is entitled to any portion of the residuary estate or its income. The learned Advocate-General, who appeared for Pallonjee Pestonjee, argues that even if the effect of the language of the will is not an absolute gift of the residue to Pallonjee, a construction submitted as possible, the words confer on him a gift for life, with absolute power to do what he likes with the property, larger than those of a tenant for life without impeachment of waste. The second defendant, Bapoojee, submits the construction of the will to the judgment of the Court, and only asks for costs. The rules of construction in Part XI. of the Indian Succession Act apply, and the meaning of any clause in the will is to be collected from the entire instrument. The fact that Pallonjee is appointed executor is important, and this appointment is alleged in the beginning of clause 6. "Therefore," the clause goes on to say, "after paying the legacies specified in certain clauses he shall carry on the management of all the goods and property in such manner as he may see fit." His sons are not to obstruct him, "whenever his decease may take place, whatever residue of my goods and property there may be, shall duly be made over to his sons." The last sentence was relied on as conferring an unqualified interest on Pallonjee, and as postponing the time when the gift to the sons should operate until Pallonjee's death. Taking the sentence by itself, or along with the rest of clause 6, I am of opinion that the language may most fitly be understood as relating to the duty and power of Pallonjee as executor of the will, and not as conferring a beneficial interest on himself. This construction is in harmony with sub-clause 2 of clause 3, where the appointment and power of Pallonjee as executor are mentioned, and the sum of Rs. 100 is bequeathed to him in the following terms:—"After my decease, he for himself shall duly take Rs. 100, namely one hundred, out of my estate." This gift is recited in clause 5 as the share of the inheritance which the testatrix willed that Pallonjee should get. Clause 5 is the most important part of the will in regard to the present contest. Here it is to be noticed that the testatrix twice states the gift to Pallonjee's sons of the residue: It is to be for their "special personal use and enjoyment." Is there then anything in the later words of this clause, or of clause 6, which I have already dealt with, irreconcilable with the undoubted words of gift? I think not. The testatrix has made it clear that the residue is not to be used by Pallonjee in paying his own debts, nor can his creditors come down upon it. She has given him a separate share, namely, Rs. 100. This reason would not be applicable to a state of things in which the testatrix had bequeathed to Pallonjee something more in beneficial interest, namely, the residue or the income thereof. Again, Pallonjee's use of the property is limited to its application to the household expenses, a limitation suitable to an executor, guardian or trustee, but meaningless in respect to a person in beneficial ownership of the property or income. The words used, it is to be noticed, are words conferring management in plain and distinct terms: it would be a violent construction which would substitute gift instead. The testatrix endeavoured to avoid the possibility of her son, being called to account by his sons; but this reference to account appears to me, taken with the other words, to indicate that she considered him her executor as being a trustee, and therefore responsible elsewhere for *mala fides*, if not to his sons. (Cites English cases.) For these reasons I am of opinion that the rule in section 82 of the Indian Succession Act is the right rule to apply, namely, that in the absence of any indication that plaintiff's and Bapoojee's interest was restricted, the whole interest of the testatrix in the residue passed to them, or as expressed in Jarman on Wills (Vol. 1, page 479, 4th edition), where there is a clear gift in a will, it cannot afterwards be cut down, except by something which with reasonable certainty indicates the intention of the testator to cut it down. I find then on the first issue that the testatrix gave the residue in absolute gift to plaintiff and his brother Bapoojee, and that they took the whole beneficial interest in the property and the income, and that Pallonjee took none. The will can be best construed so as to carry out the intention of the testatrix by holding that the power of management given to Pallonjee was incidental to his appointment as executor, he being also the father of the plaintiff and Bapoojee, which fact, and the fact that Pallonjee may have been in management during the lifetime of the testatrix, naturally account for her conferring on him large discretionary powers. As noticed already, these powers are restricted to a proper use for the "household expenses;" and as the executor, Pallonjee, was bound to carry out the gift, to his sons, which is "for their own special personal use and enjoyment." Kerr *vs.* Baroness Clinton was relied on by plaintiff's counsel. Breton *vs.* Mocket has been cited in favour of the contention that an absolute gift has been created. But as noticed by Mr. Lang for the plaintiff, there were words of gift, as well as of management, to the widow in that case which as also other cases may thus be distinguished from the present. Shaw *vs.* Lawless and Foster *vs.* Elsley have been cited for plaintiff as authorities, and as I think rightly, for the proposition that the powers of management do not create a trust in favour of Pallonjee. Such a trust would be inconsistent with the gift to his sons, and inconsistent with his duty as executor to which, on a careful consideration of clauses 5 and 6 of the will, I think these powers must be referred. A tenant for life without impeachment of waste has long been made responsible by the English Courts of Equity in certain circumstances. (Cites cases.) The Court has power to see that the trustee acts within his trust, and with a proper discretion, and to interfere instantly with an executor in case of misconduct, waste or improper disposition of the assets being shown, and appointing a receiver, though the administration is not to be taken from an executor upon slight grounds. A receiver is not appointed against an executor unless some case of misconduct is proved. Has any such case been made out? The plaintiff alleges that the account submitted by Pallonjee is wholly fraudulent and fictitious; and besides this there are other allegations: but Pallonjee denies their truth, and there is no evidence to support them. I am of opinion, therefore, on the second issue, that as yet no reason has been shown for substituting a receiver for the executor to whom the testatrix confided the execution of her will. I notice that defendant Bapoojee has not joined in the application: that none of the legatees appear to wish for any change, and that the plaintiff apparently acquiesced in the management by Pallonjee until last year. Another consideration is that the appointment of a receiver would lead to expense, and until a proper account on the principle defined under the first issue has been taken, the Court cannot be satisfied that there are funds to pay for him. If in taking the account misconduct is shown or appears, a further application can be made to the Court. On the third issue, I am of opinion, that plaintiff is entitled to have the estate of the testatrix administered and the trusts of the will carried into effect under the direction of the Court, and to the account for which he prays, based on the finding on the first issue, and on the ascertainment of the clear residue to have it made over to himself and Bapoojee. The decree will contain directions to the above effect, and there will be liberty to apply. Defendant Pallonjee is to pay the costs incurred up to date.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A RIVAL TO SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN must look to his laurels. When we read his article on "Native India," we thought that none, whether among Englishmen in England or in India could write like him. His clever connections, his ingenious innuendos, his prompous paragraphs and his audacious way of telling things that exist in his brain and nowhere else, seemed to us so peculiar to himself that we then felt that these were features of his writing which were inimitable. But we see that a gentleman has turned up, who can give the self-assuming Resident of Indore a Roland for an Oliver. Babu Amrita Lal Roy—that is the name of Sir Lepel Griffin's rival—seems to be possessed of the gifts with which Sir Lepel is endowed. He has contributed an article on British Rule in India, to the pages of the *North American Review*. It shows that he too can tell a story, which is fiction, and assure his readers that he is telling facts. He can also exaggerate and abuse like Sir Lepel. To him words, idioms, and high-sounding expressions are everything—and here too he is a match for Sir Lepel Griffin. * * If Sir Lepel Griffin looks upon the educated natives of India as a small and unpopular class, who are not liked by the masses of their people, Babu Amrita Lal Roy sees on the other hand no redeeming feature in the Anglo-Indians. In the eyes of Sir Lepel the Anglo-Indian administrator is the one person whom the people trust, whom they like, and who is therefore justly entitled to be their representative. On the other hand, Babu Amrita Lal Roy goes to the other extreme and tells his American readers that the Anglo-Indian administrator is, as it were, the devil incarnate * * We read Sir Lepel Griffin's foolish tirade against the educated natives and the late Delegates to England from India with indignation; we have read Babu Amrita Lal Roy's violent production in the pages of the *North American Review* with pain and shame—pain because he has concealed from his readers the various blessings that we have derived from English rule in India, and with shame because a countryman of ours has descended to the level of so indiscreet a writer as Sir Lepel Griffin.—*Indu Prakash.*

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the progress report 17 for May:—

1. Blasting rock in channel was carried on during the month, and 6,540 cubic feet removed.

2. The timbering of minor dams was in progress for a length of 7,050 feet; of this 6,807 feet was completed to foundation level, including 5,468 feet of timbering removed. The above length includes 233 feet of the Harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 34,226 brass.

3. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 6,553 feet, of which 5,058 feet was up to 79·00 on datum; 2,605 brass were built during the month, making a total of 26,524 brass since the masonry was begun just twelve months ago. This represents 53·6 per cent. of the total quantity. A very creditable performance.

4. At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	800	Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	26,600	C. ft.
Granite, dressed	10,106	"
Sand	80,000	"
Lime	376,500	"
Portland Cement	65	Tons.
Cast-iron Pipes	53½	"

5. The number of wagons filled during the 24 working days of the month amounted to 8,022, being a daily average of 334; the greatest number taken out in one day being 469. This work fell of considerably in the latter half of the month from a difficulty in obtaining labour.

6. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 9,103 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams and behind walls, amounted to 204,261 brass.

7. The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries was 5,800 the greatest number in one day (8th) being 7,687.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

WITHDRAWAL OF A SUIT.

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY *vs.* VULLEEBHOY CASSUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs.. Jefferson' Baishunker, and Dinshah, for the plaintiff, applied for leave to withdraw the suit.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for Hassumbhoy Visram, asked that his client's costs should be paid by the plaintiff. They had got their briefs ready and were ready to fight the suit. The truth was that the plaintiff was afraid to go into the witness-box, and wanted to withdraw the suit without being made to pay the costs. They said there was collusion and fraud between the plaintiff and Vulleebhoy; and they were prepared to have the whole suit tried. They wanted to try whether the arrangement made between the plaintiff and Vulleebhoy was fraudulent or not. With regard to Hassumbhoy, the learned counsel asked that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The Hon. Mr. Telang, who with Mr. Kirkpatrick, appeared for the defendant Satbai, said he did not understand why his client should not get her costs. She was in possession of one-third of the property in dispute, and she was not aware of any arrangement made by the plaintiff with a third party. She was brought to the Court and asked to give up her share of the property to which she had a perfect title. It was an extraordinary application to make that the suit should be withdrawn without paying the costs of the learned counsel's client.

Mr. Macpherson said that Satbai was in a different position from Hassumbhoy, and he admitted he was wrong in saying not a word about costs. Of course, his learned friend (Mr. Inverarity) would have a great deal to say on any topic. (A laugh.) He had referred to fraud and collusion between the plaintiff and Vulleebhoy without a word of proof. Hassumbhoy had been made a party of his own motion; and the plaintiff was a perfect outsider to the arrangement made between Vulleebhoy and Hassumbhoy. Why should the plaintiff pay the costs of a third party who had come in of his own volition? His learned friend made a most monstrous proposition when he wanted to suggest that this matter should stand over until Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani had made their application for costs, which they could have made any time during the last two years, but did not. Mr. Macpherson thought that Satbai's costs should be paid by the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity referred to a report of the previous proceedings in the suit.

His Lordship said he would look through the proceedings and give his decision on Thursday.

A RUSSIAN WARSHIP IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Australians have been seriously exercised by the strange doings of the Russian warship Vestnik in Hobson's Bay. The *Melbourne Age* writes:—

It appears that the Vestnik left her moorings on Thursday morning, and steamed slowly down the West Channel till opposite Queenscliff, when she altered her course and steered straight across towards Point Franklin, ultimately coming to an anchorage inside the inner chequered buoy, about 1,000 yards from the shore. The wind at the time was blowing from the south-west, and was what nautical men would term "a six knot breeze", which would not cause any inconvenience in the case of a vessel like the Vestnik. One reason given for the Vestnik going out of her course was that she wanted to get some sand for use on board. This is ridiculous on the face of it, because any quantity of sand might have been obtained from the beach at Queenscliff without taking the vessel out of her course, or on Swan Island. As was previously stated, the Vestnik had not been long at anchor before a boat was lowered and some nine officers (including Lieut. Dennis, the pilot), and eleven seamen went ashore, three of the former carrying rifles. Eleven or twelve bags were filled with sand and placed in the boat, after which the officers and men roamed about for several hours, ostensibly for the purpose of having some shooting, but none of the residents in the neighbourhood heard a single shot fired all that day. Some of the officers and men ascended the hill at the back of the fort. Some of the men ashore were engaged signalling with flags to those on board the vessel, and some of the officers were busy sketching. None of the party entered the fort, for though the caretaker was away at Queenscliff, two artillerymen were on duty. These artillerymen spoke to several of the Russian sailors, but did not let them into the fort. The Russians then went over the back of the beach, and down in front of the fort. In the evening the boat, with the party from shore and the sand bags, returned to the ship, and about three a.m. on Friday, when there had been no change in the weather the Vestnik cleared the Heads. That there is fair ground for the suspicion which has been expressed relative to the conduct of the officers of the Vestnik is to some extent further proved by the fact that similar suspicion was aroused in connection with her proceedings at Albany, in illustration of which we quote the following paragraph from the *Perth Inquirer* of the 31st March last:—Whatever may be thought by some as to the object of the visit of the Russian corvette Vestnik to Albany the other day, a paragraph which appears in the local paper, shows plainly enough that for some reason or other the movements of her officers are not all above board and were calculated to excite suspicion. Our contemporary says:—"The Russian of the Vestnik, which left on Friday last (26th March) during the week were out several nights surveying the harbour. We believe it is the usual thing for any foreign man-of-war on arrival at a British port, and for a British man-of-war on arrival at a foreign port not before visited, to take soundings and bearings; but it does not look quite the thing to do so at night. Considering the courtesy with which foreign war ships are treated on entering a British port, by exemptions from port dues and by the attention accorded the officers by the local authorities, to take advantage of the night-time to make their observations seems mean and underhand. Nevertheless there is now no international or local ordinance to prevent them, but it is well to be on guard and hurry up the fortifications, as there is no knowing how soon fresh complications may arise and result in hostilities. The Russian officers of the Vestnik made particular inquiries as to everything in connection with this port, the number of sovereigns in the banks, the exports, imports and the quantity of coal stored here. They expected to find only a few tons of the last in stock, but they were quite surprised to find that there were over 5000 tons available. On inquiring at our local photographers, Mr. Sivyer, for photographs of the harbour, that gentleman sold them some he had taken some years ago, but they were greatly disappointed that the banks were not shown, the views having been taken before the buildings were erected."

DRAWING-ROOM DRESSES.

THE brilliant sunshine in which the Queen's last Drawing-room was held was yesterday replaced by clouded skies which showed the fashionable lead-colour to some disadvantage, although occassionally relieved by brighter tints. The day was warm, however, and this in itself was a matter for gratitude, after the extreme lowness of temperature from which we have of late been suffering. A soft wind blew warm from the south-west rendering the hours passed in closed carriages free from the discomfort of cold. Yellow appears to have prepondereted among the colours worn. Some very beautiful combinations with other tints resulted most artistically. One of the loveliest gowns was of mingled yellow and grey. The train was composed of velvet in the latter tint, lined with lemon-coloured satin and fringed all down one side with a thick garland of laburnum which hung in the most natural-looking sprays. Here and there the blossoms appeared to be fastened upon the train by groups of lemon-coloured feathers tipped with grey and grey plumes tipped with yellow. With these were mingled the most feathery of yellow ospreys and among the groups of plumes shone some diamond-like sparkles which seemed to betray the presence of costly jewels. This beautiful train was turned back with a group of feathers in the two colours at one corner and was worn over a dress of the richest lemon-coloured satin. For about the depth of a quarter of a yard, the front of the skirt was trimmed with a remarkably effective embroidery of grey beads, pearls, and chenille, through the spaces of which the lemon-colour showed. The bodice was grey velvet with a small waistcoat of yellow satin, over which passed small chains of grey pearls. The bouquet carried with this dress was of unusual beauty. The centre consisted of yellow roses surrounded by a thick fringe of laburnum. From the centre of the roses ascended a posy of flowers and reeds. The bouquet was tied with velvet ribbons of grey and lemon-colour. Another beautiful dress was made with a court train of velvet in the tint of peach-colour which our mothers loved, and with reason for none of the new mauves excel it, while few of them equal it in its unsurpassable softness. This train was edged with thick ruches of tulle in the same tone of colour, and was lined with yellow satin. The trimming consisted of bunches of pale yellow feathers, with which were combined large pansies in yellow and the lighter tints of mauve, the whole forming a combination which delighted the eye, and one which Nature displays in her choicest pansies The dress over which this worn, was made of crêpe de chine in the peach-blossom tint of the velvet train. The front of the skirt was beautifully embroidered with shaded beads in amethystine tints. A large bunch of yellow feathers and shaded pansies was place at one side. The bodice was trimmed with beads to match the skirt. A rather uncommon union of tints was seen in a dress of pale blue crêpe de chine and silk to match, with a train of mahogany brown velvet. The front of the bodice was brightened with sapphires in the new crystal jewels, set in an embroidery of pale blue steel. The train depended from the left shoulder. A bodice and gown of yellow crêpe de chine were worn under a train of very rich white ottoman, with a centre breadth of brocade, on which appeared a large design in gold. This train was edged with a thick fringe of laburnum, and the skirt was bordered in the same way. The drooping spirals, if such an apparently anomalous term may be permitted, of the laburnum blooms form an unusually graceful trimming when adapted in this way as pendent fringes. A very pleasing combination of colours was seen in a gown of shrim

tried to walk out of the shop without doing so. It was a small matter for the decision of a police-court, but as far as he could judge, Sir Charles was to blame; and whilst dismissing the summonses which he had taken out against the defendants, he should convict him of an assault upon each of them, and order him to pay a fine of 10s. in each case, both sides paying their own costs.

OUR NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

THE millennium, it is to be feared, is not yet within measurable distance. We are not yet beating our swords into ploughshares, or our spears into pruning-hooks, and almost the only industry on any considerable scale that has been at high pressure during the past winter in the East-end of London has been the building of torpedo boats. As the result of some twelve or eighteen months' incessant activity, Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, are able to show in the West India Export Dock, quite a baker's dozen of these diabolical little craft all of a row, lying there in the afternoon sunshine looking as peaceful and harmless as so many pleasure steam launches, yet only waiting the addition of their torpedo tubes to be ready, any one of them, to issue forth and engage the biggest ironclad afloat.

The scare of last year was not without its effect. Ever since there has been a frightful din of warlike preparations clanging out upon the Thames at Chiswick, and down here at Poplar, and those who were last year at this time professing to be in a paroxysm of terror at our inadequate armament in the matter of fast-going torpedo boats may now one would think have a long breath. How many there are elsewhere we cannot say, but down here at the Isle of Dogs there are some five or six and twenty either completed and approved after official inspection and trial, or approaching completion, and all of them among the swiftest, the best equipped, and altogether the deadliest engines of their kind afloat. We have not the largest torpedo boats yet built, or if we have we shall soon lose that distinction. Our go-ahead friends, the Japanese, have lately contracted with Messrs. Yarrow for a torpedo boat nearly 170ft. in length and 20ft. in beam—the largest thing of the kind ever yet built. Hitherto torpedo boats have not been armour-plated; they have, in fact, been too small to permit of it, and this Japanese boat has been designed with the view to its being protected in its most vulnerable points by a substantial coating of armour. It is the smallest craft that could be thus burdened, and for the present will be unique. Several other foreign countries have boats building here. Italy, for instance has two, each 140ft. by 14ft. to be propelled by twin screws. The Dutch, and the Chilians, and the Spaniards also have orders in execution. There are two very fine boats for Spain, each 135ft. by 14ft. in beam, and Portugal has three on the stocks. Some of these craft for foreign countries have special features of interest. The Dutchman is slightly protected about its most assailable points, and, like the Chilian and Italian craft, has a turtle deck on the fore part of the vessel for throwing off heavy head seas. The two Italian boats are capable, or will be, of running 23 knots an hour—a speed, by the way, which Messrs. Yarrow confidently predict will eventually be attained by Atlantic steamers plying between this country and America. They claim, indeed, for their deadly craft that they are the pioneers in the path of improvement in ocean steamers; that they first show how the speed may be attained in small vessels, and that the ideas embodied in them are bound to be developed in larger ones.

It is, of course, in the five or six-and-twenty British boats here that Britishers may be expected to feel the greatest interest. One is 140 feet by 14 feet, and will rival the two building for the Italians, in point of speed—it will, that is to say, do its 23 knots fully equipped for service. All the others are 125 feet by 13 feet, and are to do 19½ to 20 knots an hour. The thirteen lying in the dock have in fact, been tried, and have proved their capability in this respect. Henceforth, for a time at least, we shall be pretty well provided with torpedo boats, in advance of most of their kind hitherto in use in the British Navy, and their equipment is of the latest and best that money and science can provide. They are all of them very heavily armed, each carrying five torpedo tubes on board. In one respect these torpedo tubes in our own boats, are different from all the others. In the foreign boats the missile is projected from the tube by the pressure of compressed air, introduced into the tube behind the torpedo, which is thus blown out very much as a pea is propelled from a pea-shooter. Of course, this demands some mechanism for compressing the air and introducing it into the gun. The pressure is not great, since it is only required just to puff out the torpedo, which contains within itself its own means of propulsion as soon as it plunges into the water. About 30lb. to the inch is sufficient for this. Still there is mechanism required, and if the mechanism should be shot away or otherwise damaged, the torpedo guns is disabled. The latest, simplest, and no doubt the best means of ejecting the deadly missile on its errand of destruction is to blow it out by a charge of gunpowder fired behind it. Gunpowder of a very coarse grain—so that it may not be so sudden in its explosion as to damage the steel case of the torpedo—is tucked into a sort of strong pocket in the breach of the gun and fired by electricity. The gas generated by the explosion issues from the pocket by several apertures, so that its explosive force may not be concentrated on any single point of the torpedo. The gunpowder, in fact, gives a gentle push behind and the thing plunges out and goes on its way. All the English boats building here are fitted with tubes on this principle, which is so simple and effective that it is difficult to conceive of any very great improvement. Another distinctive feature of our own boats is the provision of two conning towers and doublesteering apparatus. The conning tower, it may be explained is a small circular shield—a sort of little fortress of iron plate—raised above the general level of the boat, and pierced with apertures, through which the officer in command may look out. In the other boats here there is only one such conning tower, and only one steering apparatus, so that if a shot from the enemy should destroy the little citadel and the men within it, or should in any way disable the steering appliances, the career of the craft would be at an end, or at any rate its power would be materially crippled. All these new boats have obviously enough a double chance.

There is another feature of these new boats which would not attract much attention under ordinary circumstances, but which in certain very probable contingencies might prove of vital importance. Torpedo boats, as most people we suppose are aware, are made with watertight compartments. A collision or a shot from an enemy which should rip a hole fore or aft of the boiler space need not prevent the boat getting into a place of safety. But a hole in the boiler compartment of most torpedo boats would involve total disablement if it let in only a very few inches of water, because a few inches of water would be sufficient to put out the engine fires. It is desirable for reasons of stability that the fire-box should be placed as near the keel of the boat as possible, and even before an influx of water had risen to the level of the fire it would ordinarily have cut off the supply of air and have choked the fire out. Not only would the boat thus be rendered incapable of further progress, but all the elaborate steam-pumping apparatus usually provided for getting rid of water would be rendered useless. In these new boats the fire-box is completely enclosed in a watertight casing, arranged in such a manner that the air supply is forced to enter above the possible water level in the stoke hole, should it be flooded. The water is thus entirely excluded from the fire-box, and a supply of air is secured, so that even in the event of very serious damage, such as might bring the boat into peril of sinking, steam could still be kept up and a run made for safety. Each of these new boats is fitted with steam "ejectors," capable of throwing out 40 tons of water an hour. They have also complete apparatus for generating electricity for firing the detonators by which the charges of gunpowder are exploded behind the torpedoes, for lighting the cabins of the boats, and also for throwing a powerful glare around the great ironclads by night. Each boat has also one or two fans for driving air into the stoke-hole, where the stokers have to work always under considerably more than a normal atmospheric pressure. By this means a powerful draught is forced through the engine fires, just as in factories on shore is done by having a tall chimney. A tall factory chimney draws the air through in a strong current; by keeping the stoke-hole of a steamer under pressure, air is, so to speak, pushed through. This system of air supply, which has been found very successful in naval construction, is now beginning to be adopted in engine rooms on shore.

In other respects they are not essentially different from the boats in hand for other Governments. Among the most interesting features of the work in connection with the building of these torpedo boats is the forging of the screw propellers. Of course they have to be enormously strong. There must be no joints about them. A screw of two or three blades, and having a diameter of six or seven feet, is at this establishment bored out of solid mass of steel; and very interesting work it is to watch. A huge fire is kept up on the floor of the foundry, and in this the blade to be hammered into form is heated, and then laid across a sort of mould of solid steel, covered to the shape the propeller blade is to be made to assume. The red-hot steel is driven down to the form of this mould, and tapered out thin by a tremendous and long-continued plying of sledge hammers. All the craft here are what are known as first-class torpedo boats. They are, that is to say all sea-going boats capable of putting to sea and making a voyage quite independent of the larger ships of the navy; second-class torpedo boats being intended for operations in combination with ironclads. They are in fact, carried on ironclads and set afloat for duty, and when their duty is done the big ship calls together its ugly ducklings and takes them on board. We have a good many of this class, but it was urgently insisted during the "Russian scare" of last year that what we were really deficient in were fast first-class torpedo boats capable of "going anywhere and doing anything." We have now certainly added materially to our strength in this respect, and it only remains for Mr. Nordenfeldt or some other inventor to prove to demonstration that first-class torpedo boats are really antiquated and useless, and this thriving establishment of Messrs. Yarrow with its eight to twelve hundred hands, may begin again with lusty vigour on something still more destructive.—*Daily News.*

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE MODERATOR-ELECT OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

DR. ALEXANDER N. SOMERVILLE, who is to preside over the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland this year, was born in Edinburgh in January 1813. He was educated at the High School and University. He early showed his fondness for preaching, for while a student he held meetings in the Canongate, which were largely attended and productive of much good. During his theological curriculum he came under the influence of Chalmers and Welsh, and profited greatly by their instructions. He was licensed in 1835, and, after acting for some months as assistant in Stockbridge and Larbert, he was ordained to the full charge of Anderson Church, Glasgow, on the 30th of November 1837. He made his power in the pulpit felt at once. His sermons were bright and interesting. They were not scholarly, but they were characterised by freshness of statement and earnestness of purpose. They abounded in phrases which were pictures and passages of true eloquence. The Bible Society enlisted his warmest sympathies. He was one of the secretaries of the local branch, and after its amalgamation with other branches, he became a director of the united societies. He was always ready to plead for a charity or lend the aid of his eloquence to a deserving cause. His geniality and goodness made him a tower of strength in the Western Metropolis. His interest in Spain and the assistance he rendered to Protestants there paved the way for the larger labours of his life. He helped to print Bibles secretly at Cadiz, and drew up the confession of Faith now used in the Protestant congregations. He was a personal friend of Prim, Olozaga Munoz, and other leaders in the revolt against Papacy. In 1874, at the request of the Anglo-Christian Union, he conducted an evangelistic campaign in India, preaching in the leading cities to congregations of Englishmen and natives. These and other activities attracted the attention of a company of Glasgow gentlemen, who called themselves the United Evangelistic Association. They approached Mr. Somerville, who was by this time sixty years old, with the request that he should give up his charge, and devote himself wholly to preaching on the Continent and elsewhere. They promised to do all they could to support him, and agreed to leave him unfettered as to when, where, and how he should work. He saw it to be his duty to grant their request. He threw himself with characteristic energy into his novel mission. He went in 1877 to Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and visited forty separate districts in these colonies. In 1879 he conducted meetings in France. In 1880 he spent four months in the principal Italian cities, speaking to audiences which sometimes numbered 3,000. In 1881he took a tour through Germany, which, at the wish of friends in Russia, he extended to St. Petersburg and Moscow. His meetings in Russia were not attended with his usual success; but this could be accounted for by the disturbed state of the country and the obstacles cast in his way. In 1882 he set sail for South Africa, where he preached to Englishi, Dutch, dews, Zulus, Kaffirs, and Fingoes. He went last year to Greece and Asia Minor. He used the services of an interpreter in the various lands, and found this mode of speaking an advantage instead of a disadvantage. He laid special stress on the singing of hymns, which proved a valuable agent in promoting the object of his mission. Dr. Somerville (he received his degree from Glasgow University) has seen many men and countries. He is old in years but young in enthusiasm. The fire of self-sacrificing zeal which burned bright through his long life has not yet lost its glow.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

AN interesting conversation with Marshal Bazaine, at present living in exile at Madrid, is published by a Paris morning paper. Despite the volumes that have been written on the subject, the conversation is calculated to throw some additional light on the dramatic events of 1870. The Marshal is now seventy-five years old, bloated, white-bearded, and decrepid; and, according to his interlocutor, he bears his dishonour and his exile with the utmost resignation, not to say indifference. He began the conversation by saying that he was little known in France because he had always been in the field, where he won his distinctions step by step and fighting as a soldier. He was called "the Man of Metz," and was made responsible for all that had taken place, although the capitulation had been advocated by the Council of Defence. Besides, he did not take the command on Aug. 19, because the Emperor—who, although he was very ill, was the master and arbiter of the situation—was present. Referring to the charge brought against him of having mixed up politics with his duty as a soldier, the Marshal denied this. His misfortune after the war was to have been on good terms with M. Rouher, and to have called on M. Thiers instead of going to pay his respects to M. Gambetta at the Hotel des Reservoirs in Versailles, where the Tribune was being made a good deal of by certain generals. Moreover, he pleaded that the Marshal's cause with Gambetta was afterwards delegated to a M. de Valfort, who, instead of doing so, drew up a hostile report against him, which decided the Tribune to act. It was not true that he had done anything in a political way, except to remain firm in his allegiance to the Emperor.

"The worst of it was that after Sedan the army was split up into Bonapartists, Orleanists, Legitimists, and Republicans. For my part, I asked Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia what importance was to be attached to the Government of National Defence? I only knew that it was composed of four or five barristers. The Prince replied that the Government of National Defence was not even recognised by all the Powers."

Asked whether he had not erred by thus corresponding with the enemy, the Marshal averred that he had perhaps overstepped his limits by doing so. His object was to assemble the Chambers at Rheims and to get them to appoint a Government which should arrange the Treaty of Peace. He was of opinion that peace should have been signed after Forbach. Again returning to the subject of Metz, the Marshal brought forward strong charges against his collegue Marshal MacMahon.

MacMahon it is who should have been most blamed. Why did he give battle without a chance of success? His defeat produced a deplorable impression at Metz. Instead of ordering out the Third and Fifth Army Corps he opposed to the Germans the 1st or African Corps, which is no good out of Algeria. He should at least have gone into an entrenched position at Strassburg, and after that all that was left to him was to fall back on Verdun. Had he gone towards Verdun I might have attacked the rear of the Germans with 100,000 men.

The Marshal repeated that it was impossible to get out of Metz with safety. The place might have been held a little longer had the garrison eaten rats, but the prolongation of the situation would have been useless. As to his sentence of twenty year's imprisonment the Marshal seemed to lay the blame of it on MacMahon, for he thinks M. Thiers would have pardoned him altogether. Finally the broken soldier feebly complained that he was penniless, and that he might at least have been allowed his pensiou to keep him from starvation. His wife, a Spaniard, had gone to Mexico to see after some house-property given to him by the Emperor Maximilian in halcyon days, and his rights to which were contested.

REMARKABLE ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Monday, the case of Murray *v.* Brown was heard before Mr. Justice Field and a common jury. It was an action for libel brought by the plaintiff, Edwin Murray, against the defendant, Mr. Alexander Brown, a banker, of Lombard-street, who pleaded that the communication was privileged. The plaintiff, in 1876, was one of several persons convicted in the Granard turf fraud case, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, which he underwent. Subsequently in conjunction with a man named Kerr, who was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude for his participation in the same frauds, and who was let out on a ticket of leave, set up in business as watchmakers at Geneva, and from thence issued circulars setting forth the advantages of their "Watch Approbation System," by means of which persons in this country could purchase Geneva watches at remarkably low rates on forwarding postal orders, which might be post-dated, so that there would be time for the goods to be approved of before they were paid. This came to the knowledge of the Scotland Yard authorities, who issued a police notice warning the public against the operations of a gang of swindlers who had been convicted; and the defendant, as the banker of the firm trading as "Williams and Co.," forwarded to the wife of a postmaster in Leicestershire, who had written to him to stop the payment of two post-office orders for £1 each had two watches ordered from the plaintiffs, but which on receiving the watches, she recalled a copy of this police notice. This constituted the libel complained of. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., opened the case for the plaintiff, after which his lordship held that in the absence of proof of malice the communication was privileged, and directed the jury to find for the defendant, for whom judgment was entered.

CONVICTION OF A NEW YORK ALDERMAN.

THE trial of the first Alderman accused of receiving a bribe in favour of the Broadway Tramway in 1884 has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The jury agreed at one o'clock in the morning, after long deliberation. The penalty is imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both. The evidence upon which a conviction was secured was that twenty-two aldermen had received twenty thousand dollars each for their vote, favouring the scheme. Seventeen more of these are now under indictment. One has confessed and been accepted as a witness for the State. Two are dead. One has fled to Europe. The conviction of the first gives the assurance that the others will not escape. This is the first conviction for bribery ever obtained in this State, and is regarded as a great triumph for the prosecution, as all the evidence is necessarily circumstantial. The Court went to the full limit of its powers in refusing to allow the members of the jury to go to their homes during the trial, and kept them under guard the entire time. The conviction is likely to lead to startling disclosures before the end is reached. It is suspected that men hitherto standing high in the community are implicated in the bribery, and these are likely to be exposed and punished now. The scandal is the worst since Tweed's days, and as far reaching as his corruption was in its ramifications.

THE HURRICANE IN MADRID.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on May 13, says:—

After a day of unusally hot and close weather, few Madrilenos suspected that there was any danger to be apprehended from a dark line of clouds that rather rapidly came up on the horizon to the North-West. Some people thought a slight storm might perhaps break the spell of warm and sunny days that we had been enjoying for a couple of weeks—twenty-five degrees to thirty-one degrees Centigrade in the shade not being considered unpleasant here. A singular dead calm preceded the first large drops that marshalled in a hurricane such as even the very oldest inhabitants do not recollect to have witnessed. The rain poured down upon our streets with the most extraordinary violence, mingled with hailstones rattling on pavements and windows, whilst the wind howled and moaned like a tropical tornado, and the sound of thunder and flashes of lightning added to the grandeur of the scene. Within ten minutes after the first shower, the gusts of wind and the sheets of rain attained their maximum, and you could not see across the street for about seven or eight minutes, when the fury of the gale abated. Those few minutes were sufficient to accomplish such a work of destruction as the capital of Spain had never before witnessed. The gale first struck the bank on one of those long sheds on the slopes leading to the left bank of the River Manzanares, and a gallery most solidly constructed with brick and mortar, iron railings, and supports, was laid low, its heavy roof being lifted bodily, and dropped a few yards to the left of its first position. Under the ruins of this washing establishment, in the dark and rainy night, several dead bodies, chiefly women and two infants 12 and 18 months old, were extracted, with 31 wounded. All about this ruin every palisade, shed, and wall was levelled to the ground. The small but heavy wooden boxes of the octroi watchmen were smashed, after being in several instances carried along fifty yards.

When I reached the Toledo Bridge a scene of terrible destruction lay before me. The roads converging on that picturesque spot were literally strewn with noble trees: side by side were fifty-years-old acacias and young plants torn up by the roots like the merest shrubs. Beyond, I counted the remains of what had been the seven tall chimneys of as many factories, and a very large portion of roofs damaged, barns and sheds in woeful plight, their poor owners and tenants pitifully picking up and mending the remains of their earthly goods. The officials, with a great many workmen, were already busy clearing away the prostrate trees. On the other side of the Manzanares, unusually full of muddy water, which was carrying away timber and *debris* of all kind, the hurricane had swept with equal force over the cemeteries that crown most of the hills opposite Madrid, and had made much havoc among the poor houses on both sides of the Carabanchel road. More than thirty dwelling-places have been more or less injured, and their inhabitants were very eager to tell me tale of the horrors of the "noche terrible." Still, what they had to bear was nothing compared to the scene in the Cemetery of San Lorenzo, hard by. The older cemeteries in Madrid are vast courts, surrounded by high walls, so thick that the coffins are placed by tiers in niches excavated in the thickness of the walls or tapias. In the centre of the courts only of late have tombs been raised. The hurricane wrecked crosses and monuments, and laid bare many a niche; whilst crowns, wreaths, and crucifixes were knocked about. In this burial-ground of San Lorenzo a few workmen and grave-diggers, when the storm began, took refuge in a shed under one of the oldest walls, and the force of the gale brought it down upon them. One man was only half buried, and was taken out alive, his legs broken, and he was nearly mad with fear besides. It will hardly seem credible that several others were also extracted alive, and not very badly wounded, but frightened out of their wits. In the upper or mortuary of this Cemetery are deposited the first twenty-nine bodies collected in the neighbourhood on the night of the 12th, and it is a ghastly sight, as almost all the earliest victims had been either crushed or suffocated under ruins. Before retracing my steps to Madrid I made a rapid excursion to Carabanchel, where the damage done to houses by the gale was very visible, and nowhere so much so as in the once lovely grounds of the late Marquis of Salamanca, Vista Alegre, a place to which almost all foreigners visiting the capital of Spain used to make a picnic or pilgrimage a few years ago. The gale has made sad havoc in the gardens and plantations, and when the large carriage I was in passed that as many as twenty-seven persons had been injured. On the road three tramway cars had been overturned by the wind, and one was dashed against the parapet of the old Toledo Bridge, which, happily, held its own, and did not give way.

Pursuing my excursion on the outskirts of the capital, I found all the trees equally maltreated all the way from the Toledo Bridge to the two southern stations. Near one of them, on the ronda, I saw another washing establishment totally wrecked; the leaden roofing was torn into fragments like paper, rolled and twisted into every imaginable shape, and nearly opposite, all the windows of the old Cholera Hospital had been smashed. At the corner of the road to the Atocha Cathedral and to the Mediodia Station a crowd of people from the popular suburbs of that part of Madrid had collected to gaze at another scene of destruction. On one side a large shed that had been built by public subscription to serve as a soup kitchen for the poor had been half knocked down by the hurricane, and from its ruins a group of sixty or more of both sexes who were partaking of a modest fare had been picked up, most of them severely hurt. A few yards off, on another side, lies the Botanical Gardens and the long alleys leading to the Museum, with the Retiro Park on the hill in the back-ground. In every direction you could see the effects of the hurricane on the trees. On the way up the Atocha-street and down the Botanical Paseo, the eye rested upon nothing but fine trees uprooted or broken in two, others with large boughs torn off. This lamentable destruction of timber was especially painful in the Botanical Gardens, where many noble and rare specimens have been wrecked, and the Madrilenos will not soon repair the loss they have suffered. The authorities suppose that more than two thousand trees have been victims of the gale in and around Madrid. In the Retiro the hurricane did terrible work in a few minutes. Some of the finest copses and shadiest alleys exist no longer, and all the rest of the place is strewn with boughs. The building constructed three years ago for the Mining and Metallurgic Exhibition has been wrecked, and stands out like a ruin, with its panes of broken glass and its roof smashed in. The flowers and shrubs have suffered almost as much as their taller neighbours, but the statues fared better. A *chalet* and an open air *cafe*, in the Retiro, were severely handled, their verandahs pulled to pieces, their chairs and tables blown away to great distances. In the suburb beyond the Retiro Park all along the road leading to the Bull-ring, and beyond that national amphitheatre, the villas of Madrid merchants and politicians suffered as badly from the hurricane as the humbler houses on the roadside Roofs, chimneys, garden walls, strong palisades were knocked to pieces by fierce gusts of wind that even upset large, heavy mule carts, and made it nearly impossible for horses to pass between Madrid and the Ventas de Espiritu Santo, where many pleasant villas and cottages bear traces of the gale.

It is impossible to conclude this sketch without mentioning the impression caused on all classes by the gallant conduct of the Queen Regent, who went to the bedside of her physicians, against the advice of her Ministers, forgetting her own position, left her palace on this rainy, damp afternoon at four p.m., and drove all along the track of the hurricane that I have described. Doña Christina was rewarded with the cheers and blessings of the lower classes and of the sufferers, to whom she distributed money and kind words of comfort. She went to the door of the great hospital, where fifty-six badly wounded lie, and whilst she talked with the Sisters of Charity and doctors, sent her Lord High Chamberlain, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, to see and speak to the poor sufferers and to promise them help. I saw her Majesty as she drove back to the Palace, and she did not look the worse for her long drive. As she bent forward to look out of her carriage window, her face slightly flushed, she seemed quite as strong and healthy as when she opened the Cortes in December last.

A YEAR OF LIFEBOAT WORK.

THE sixty-second annual report of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has just been issued, from which it appears that although during the past year there was a slight falling off in the receipts in some directions, owing to the badness of the times, the committee were yet as a whole able to hold their own and to extend the work committed to them with even increased activity. Between the 1st January and the 31st December, 80 new lifeboats were sent to the coast, nearly all of which were furnished with transporting carriages. Twenty-eight of these boats were fitted with water ballast tanks and other improvements. The sliding keel boat sent to Clacton last spring has given the greatest satisfaction to the crew, and fully realised the expectations which had been formed as to its efficiency. During the year new stations had been established at the Lizard, Southend, Totland Bay, Montrose, Cloughy Bay, and Peel, and others are in the course of formation. At the close of 1885 the number of lifeboats under the management of the committee was 290, through the instrumentality of which 371 lives were saved during the year, besides 20 vessels. Rewards were also granted by the institution for the rescue by shore boats of 124 other persons, making a grand total of 455 lives rescued within the year by means of the society. There was not a single fatal accident, nor, indeed, a serious accident of any description connected with the service. The institution has granted rewards since its establishment in 1824 for the saving of 31,910 lives. Two silver medals, one binocular glass, seven votes of thanks on vellum, and 3,644/. in cash were awarded by the committee in 1885 for the saving of life. The total expenditure for the year on the lifeboat service was 53,649/., while the receipts in subscriptions, donations, and dividend amounted to 47,937/. only. Throughout the year there was a steady demand for the invaluable aneroids supplied by the institution at a very low price to fishing vessels and small coasters. Altogether 2,238 of these instruments have been distributed since 1882. In conclusion, the committee make a strong appeal to the British Public for pecuniary help to enable them to carry on their most responsible work, and they ask more particularly for annual subscriptions.

THE HURRICANE AT FIJI.

THERE have been doubts at times expressed as to whether the Pacific deserved its name or not. Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, who was the first to sail in that ocean as early as 1521, passed over it from east to west, and finding, after the boisterous weather at Cape Horn, fair winds as well as a tranquil sea the whole way, bestowed the name by which it is still known. The last mail from the South Sea Islands brings news of a hurricane which has passed over that part of the world, and with such a devouring power of destruction in it that we may think the appropriateness of the word "Pacific" is certainly liable to doubts. We have lately had news from the Western States of America that the Wind god had been indulging in freaks which were injurious to mortals in that quarter, but these turn out to have been mere puffs in comparison to what has taken place at Fiji and the islands around. Levuka has become a total wreck. The description which has come home says that the town presents an appearance as if it had undergone a twenty-four hours' bombardment. It may be presumed that the writer of this account has not had much experience of bombardments, for twenty-four hours, or even double that time, of a bombardment—bad as that would be—could not have produced the damage to the town, the details of which he sends. This fearful visitation took place on the 4th of March last; for some days before the wind had been great, and the barometer was falling down till the day of the storm; at one place the register gives the barometer as being as low as 27·62. The significance of these figures will be understood best by referring to the diagram at the head of the *Daily News* weather report, where it will be found that it extends only from 29 deg. to 31 deg.—implying that these numbers embrace the extremes of our weather at home, which gives us only two degrees, but during the storm at Fiji, the barometer went down nearly one degree and a half lower than our lowest. The result of this deep depression in the atmosphere was a wind that came in such powerful blasts that it swept away everything before it. All the roofs went very early, and the sheets of corrugated iron with which some of them were made flew about like scraps of paper; the air was thick with these and with heavy beams, planks, and lesser articles of all kinds. The weaker kinds of houses went all over, and became heaps. The better sort stood, but roofs and windows were blown away. The Good Templars' Hall was "lifted ten feet, bodily out of position, and utterly wrecked." Churches, clubs, and public buildings, in most cases being of rather superior construction, remain, but only as ruins. At Vuna "Messrs Connell and Tarfe are digging their goods out of what appears to be a century-old beach. The latter found his safe, weighing over a quarter of a ton, fifty yards from its usual position." The site of the hotel in this place is now "a fine tract of smooth sea sand."

The heavy rain which also fell brought down floods in the streams from the hills, which have deposited sand in large masses; while the sea, on the other side, sent high waves, sweeping away by its force roads, piers, houses, and whatever came in its way, at the same time bringing up far from the usual shore, beaches of rubbish from the debris of the storm. Some shipping has been lost, but the vessels in harbour had timely warning from the barometer, and put to sea, and thus saved themselves. The damage to crops has been great. A total destruction has been reported, but, as the mail left so close after the storm, the full extent of the damage has not yet been made out. The bread trees are all destroyed, as well as the fruit trees of every kind. This means starvation to the natives; but the European inhabitants are in an equally deplorable condition. Their fate is described as "utter ruin." Their houses have been destroyed; those who had plantations have now a cleared-out ground on which to begin everything again. Men in business have not only lost their stores, but the contents are now only a mass of rubbish. The civilization of this region—which, although only lately begun, yet the good results of it, as far as it has gone, may be seen in our Colonial Exhibition—has by this terrible wind storm been simply wiped out of existence. It is a disaster which has brought ruin and famine to one of our Colonies. Our Colonies, luckily, are at present in high favour with the mother country, and she is not likely to let an occasion of this kind pass without doing what she can to relieve the distress. A committee is being formed to raise subscriptions, and we are sure that their appeal will be warmly responded to. We would suggest that, if there is no red tape routine standing in the way, the Colonial Exhibition should give one day's money taken at the doors as a contribution. Nothing could be more appropriate from all the Colonies to the young and suffering Colony of Fiji.

Among those who are acquainted with the Fijians there seems to be some fear that this terrible storm might force them back to their old custom of cannibalism. It is not so long ago since it was given up. Miss Gordon Cumming, in her work entitled "At Home in Fiji," states that only about ten years ago she saw men who had eaten their fellow-creatures; and on being asked if *bokola*, the Fiji word for human flesh, was better than beef or pork, their answer was that no other meat could compare with it. From this it will be seen that the old taste for this, to them delicate kind of feeding, must yet be a memory of many still living in the South Sea Islands; and should famine come as one of the results of the late storm, a backsliding to their barbarish practices is not perfectly within the chances of the case. So great is the fear regarding the natives and their chance of relapsing, that the Rev. Mr. Calvert, one of the oldest and most experienced missionaries in that part of the world, and whose name is most intimately connected with the conversion of the natives, has, although now an old man, determined to start immediately for Fiji, to try what he can do. Mr. Calvert belongs to the Wesleyens, whose missionaries have done so much in the South Seas, as well as elsewhere. The necessity which Mr. Calvert recognises as demanding his presence among the natives of Fiji shows at the same time the urgent necessity that contributions should also be sent out to relieve distress and to prevent the possibility of a famine.

THE CONSUMPTION OF EELS.

THE report of the Inspector of Fisheries, just issued, gives interesting details respecting the trade in eels between London and the Continent. Eels form a very considerable item in the general food-supply of England, and especially in the Metropolis. It is estimated that in London alone some 24,000 regular customers contract for their supply of this fish, and sell them again retail. To take only the consignments to Billingsgate, it appears that the importations from Holland amount to about 1000 tons annually, worth rather more than £80,000. The fish are taken in the Zuyder Zee in the autumn and early winter, and are stored in reservoirs until wanted for the market. It is alleged that under a grant of King George III. the Dutch traders obtained special privileges, and that any rate they have for a long period enjoyed a right of mooring their vessels free of dues at the Dutch Tier opposite the Custom House. A large trade with Germany is now springing up, and the importation is stated to amount to some 20,000lb. every week or ten days. Next in importance to the Dutch trade is that with Ireland, estimated at 450 tons a year. The Scottish trade amounts to some 50 tons. The English eel fisheries have also to be taken into account although their produce is chiefly consumed outside the Metropolis, and only a small percentage of it finds its way to Billingsgate. Altogether the present consumption of eels in London may be considered to be at least 1650 tons a year, with a value of £130,000. If we take the rest of England into consideration, the value of eels consumed annually cannot be put at less than half a million sterling, and of these the far greater part are thrown on the markets during the first six months of the year, three months of which are included in the close season for freshwater fish. From Holland the fish arrive in tanks, and consequently in excellent condition. From the United Kingdom generally they are sent in boxes; and, notwithstanding their well-known tenacity of life, they are received in a more or less exhausted condition. Mr. Wells a large dealer in eels, has invented an admirable device for their revival. On removal from the boxes they are placed at the bottom of a slate tank within which are suspended one or more water pipes. At the base of, and at right angles to, each pipe a small tube is so attached as to revolve freely in a horizontal direction. The tube is pierceed with minute holes on alternate sides, and spins rapidly after the manner of a turbine, when the water is turned on, thus throwing a shower of comminuted and highly aerated water over the fish. Those who have conveyed other and more delicate fish for long distances will appreciate the effect of this simple and ingenious contrivance.

AN AMBITIOUS MATRON.

THE Elysée (writes a Paris correspondent) appears to possess quite a magnetic attraction for a certain class of half-crazy people. Madame Baudenon, a wealthy woman, somewhat stricken in years, visited the palace a day or two ago under rather peculiar circumstances. She is afflicted with the mania of ambition; and some of her neighbours in the Dordogne, aware of this failing, sent her, by way of a good joke, a formidable document, profusely covered with red seals, announcing her nomination as female President of the Republic. Madame Baudenon, fully believing that she had really been appointed to this exalted post, left her home with all speed for Paris, and lost no time in making her appearance in a hired brougham at the Elysée. A small party was going on there, and the vehicle was allowed to enter the gate unchallenged. But the servant who opened the door of the brougham stepped back in horrow when the worthy lady, emerging with majestic mien, cried out, "Forward! Present arms! Hats off!" The police at once led her off to the nearest station, afterwards starting to conduct her to her abode on the other side of the river. But when they reached the Solferino Bridge the poor woman attempted to throw herself into the water, and was taken to the policy infirmary.

A PRIZE-FIGHTER'S FUNERAL.

AT Kensal-green Cemetery recently, thousands of persons congregated in "token of respect" to the memory of Jim Barry, a noted light-weight pugilist, whose decease, on the 6th ult. was generally regretted by those who are interested in all that appertains to the ring. Barry was in his twenty-sixth year, and in spite of his fine physique, he succumbed after an illness lasting only three weeks, the cause of death being rapid consumption. He was a labourer, and lived with his father-in-law in Devonshire-street, Marylebone. This narrow thoroughfare, together with every street adjoining, was crowded to excess by people who discussed the sad event in all its phases. They spoke appreciatively (says the *Daily Telegraph*) of Barry's spirit, his nimbleness, and his gentleness, lightly passing over his failings. His last public appearance, on New Year's Day, 1885 when he fought Bill Goode, near Barnet, was mentioned as a victory which should be set down to his credit, although the interference of the police had led to the battle being declared drawn. Similarly Barry was asserted to have gained an advantage over his opponent Hayes at Newmarket two years ago, when on the day of the Cambridgeshire the police also broke into the ring at "Six Mile Bottom," although Barry had engaged in many fights, invariably beating his man, the two already mentioned were the only occasion when there were money stakes. By the time the funeral procession began to be formed arrivals of sporting men from all parts of London had swelled the crowd. The head of the West London Foresters preceded the open funeral car, drawn by four horses. Two mourning coaches, containing the relatives of the deceased, followed. The coffin, of polished oak, with the inscription, "James Barry, died May 6, 1886, aged 25 years," was covered with floral wreaths and crosses, the gifts of many friends, including his chief backer, and the gentleman who was understood to have made himself responsible for the expense of Barry's training. One wreath enclosed a photograph, and was accompanied by verses "In memory of poor Jim." Another tribute was sent by a social club in Lisson-grove which he frequented. After the hearse and carriages came a drum and fife band, and then followed a long line of omnibuses, hansom cabs, waggonettes, traps, carts, donkey barrows, and nondescript vehicles. The procession took a route through the bye-streets of Marylebone out of compliment to the neighbours, and finally emerging from Bell-street into the Edgware-road, thence at a slow pace it passed into the Harrow-road, accessions constantly augmenting its length. Long before the cemetery had been reached there must have been two thousand men marching at the head of the first band. Fearing lest general admission to the burial ground might be refused, hundreds of people hurried in advance and so made certain of an entrance. Pedestrians, however, were admitted without limit, the only exception being that which applied to all vehicles, except about a dozen which were not excluded. The interment took place in the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetery, with the usual rites of the religion to which the deceased belonged. Close to where the grave, was situated a large mound of clay provided places for those who could obtain standing room upon it, and on all sides the crowd extended to a great distance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.

Morse, Lt-Col, Bo 8th N I, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 14.

Harrison, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

JUNE 15.

Berkeley, Col, Mad S C, on leave, from Rangoon.
Hodgkinson, Capt, Bo B V R C, on leave, from Poona.
Chamier, Lt Mad 1st Punjab Infy, en route to the Punjab, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Harrison, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, to Dalhousie.

JUNE 15.

Hennell, Major, Bo 5th Lt-Infy, on duty, to Burmah.
Brown, Col, Bl S C, on leave, to England.
Branson, Lt-Col, Bl 17th B I, on leave, to England.
Berkeley, Col, Mad S C, on leave, to England.
Jones, Lt, Bo 2nd P C, on leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.
McConaghey, Surgn-Major, Bl I M S, on leave, to Europe.
Birdwood, Capt, Bo B Band C I Ry Vols, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Simoom, 1,350 tons, Capt. T. Pole, sails to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Capt. J. B. Rose, sails to-day for Naples and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Capt. J. Bullock, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Halcyon, 1,020 tons, Capt. W. Louttit arrived in harb

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

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It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

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JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
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From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
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CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systemr atically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travell rs is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares fr om Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance ho w t ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, he hill asnitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout Indis , form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the M nager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

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Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

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A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

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SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar) .....Rs.	22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do. ..... „	35 0	„ 68 0
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COGNAC ** do. ..... „	27 0	„ 52 0
COGNAC * do. ..... „	25 0	„ 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla ..... „	22 0	„ 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents .....each		„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown..... „		„ 3 0
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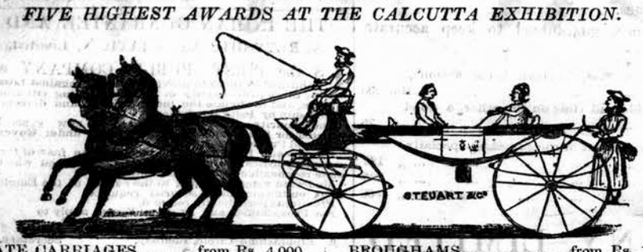

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All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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LUBRICANT

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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

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